FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 10, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—The aspect of the Legislature so far has been pacific and good-humored, with the single exception of the rather angry passage-at-arms the other day between Messrs. Avery and Brown. They told some rather hard things on each other, and let out some Democratic secrets of nearly twenty years' keeping. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Brown got the better of his adversary in the argument.

The public must not understand that, because there has been little discussion as yet, the representatives of the People are doing nothing. The Committees are said to be hard at work. In those quiet rooms, the members are familiarizing themselves with the business before the General Assembly, and putting it into such forms as may secure greater dispatch when reported to the respective Houses.

The Finance Committee is busy providing the ways and means to sustain our public credit, whether in or out of the Union. The most material proposition which I have heard agitated before it, is one to dispense with our "Sinking Fund system." It does not meet with favor outside. The Commissioners of the Fund are reported to have said, that if the Legislature let the system alone, as it was now working, by the time the larger part of our debt becomes due, we would have no debt to pay. Cheering news! Glad tidings for our manifold undeveloped resources!

The Educational Committee is engaged principally on "Normal Schools." C. H. Wiley is indefatigable in his efforts, as he has ever been, to develope this branch of the public interests.

There have been a number of bills introduced relative to the Free negro population. All feel the necessity of doing something. The difficulty is that the Constitution seems to prohibit the application of any effectual remedy. Hence the bills referred to are propositions to enslave free negroes by their own consent, to apprentice them for a long term of years, and the like.

But the Committee on which everybody is waiting is that upon "Federal relations." The delay of this Committee to report has largely hindered the *public business*, and deprived the session of much of its anticipated interest. It is now understood, however, that there will be a report to-morrow or the day after, of a bill for a Convention of the people. The bill is said to be called on the Federal basis and with exclusive reference to Federal affairs. When it comes in, you may look for a lively time. Its fate is in the womb of the future, though, from the number of memorials &c. read in both Houses, it seems to be loudly demanded by popular sentiment everywhere. A question is raised whether the Legislature cannot call a Convention on Federal affairs (not affecting in any way our State Constitution) by a bare majority. Judge Ruffin has given it as his opinion that it can.

"The loaves and fishes" being disposed of the Democracy is now anxious to abate the nuisance of party and be patriots!!

From yesterday's Standard, we add some items of Saturday's proceedings not contained in our last report, and condense Monday's proceedings.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. Crumpler introduced a bill concerning the levying of taxes for common school purposes, to amend the Revised Code, chap. 66, sec. 82, so as to read "may" instead of "shall." [Makes the county tax for that purpose optional with the County Courts.]

Mr Simonton, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic, Ohio and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Mr Fleming, from the committee on internal improvements, reported the bill to prevent the granting of free passes on railroads; that it do not pass; and the bill amending the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad charter, with an amendment, and recommending its passage.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Brown of Caswell presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, A dangerous crisis has arisen in our public affairs, which calls for consultation and concert of action among the slaveholding States of this Confederacy, to devise means whereby their domestic institutions and safety may be more effectually protected against Northern sectional aggressions; and

Whereas, In the opinion of the General Assembly of North Carolina, common interests are best advanced by common counsels and united action; and

Whereas, A State Convention called by the Legislature of South Carolina, and elected by the people of that State, is to assemble at Columbia on the 17th of the present month, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress in relation to the foregoing subjects; be it therefore,

Resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the following citizens, Thomas Ruffin, Sr., of Alamance county, Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren county, William A. Graham, of Orange county, and Wm. N. H. Smith, of Hertford county, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of the State, to proceed to Columbia, South Carolina, and make known to the Convention there assembled, that while the Legislature of North Carolina fully appreciate the patriotic considerations which have called them together, and feel all the sympathy and respect which their historic renown, common interests, and which their relations as a sister coterminous State should inspire, they appeal to their sister State of South Carolina, in that spirit of patriotism which animated the common ancestry of both in the revolution, to suspend any action by which secession from the Confederacy shall be accomplished, and to await a common consultation through a Convention with all of the slaveholding States—the results of said conference to be submitted to the people of the several States which are parties to it, for their assent respectively before taking final action.

Resolved further, That said Commissioners be authorized to proceed to either of our Southern sister States who have called conventions for the foregoing objects, and make known to them the same sentiments of sympathy and regard expressed in the foregoing resolution, and appeal to them as sister States endeared to us by common interests and by the ties of kindred, to be traced from their early settlement to this day, to forbear State action in the manner and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved further, That the said Commissioners shall be paid six dollars for each day while engaged in the performance of the duties directed by the foregoing resolutions, and shall receive also the same pay for mileage in traveling to and returning from any of said States, which is by law allowed to members of the General Assembly of this State.

Resolved further, That said Commissioners be requested to report at as early a day as practicable, the results of their action and the responses thereto.

Mr. Brown then reviewed the qualifications of the gentlemen named in the resolution, and moved the immediate consideration of the subjects therein set forth.

Messrs. Morehead, Avery and Erwin thought that the resolutions should be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations—Mr. Morehead, for the reason that he did not think South Carolina would receive any suggestions until she had left the Union. Messrs. Worth, Pitchford, Barringer, and Thomas of Davidson, approved of the spirit and substance of the resolutions; and finally they were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday. In the course of the brief conversational discussion it was stated by Mr. Avery that "there was a commissioner already here from Alabama, and that he should be heard before any action on these resolutions."

Mr. Simmons introduced a bill to amend chap. 1, sec. 20, Revised Code.

Mr. Outlaw a bill concerning free negroes.

On Tuesday, Mr Worth presented a memorial, preferring claims of sundry persons against the C F and D R Nav Com.

Mr Humphrey, a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of a temporary suspension of the Execution Law. Adopted.

Mr Whedbee, a resolution calling upon the Public Treasurer for information concerning sales of State Bonds.

Mr Sharpe, a bill to provide for the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement.

Mr Stowe, a bill to complete the W. C and R railroad, and to amend its charter.

Mr Faison, a bill to construct a branch of the W and W railroad to some point at or near the town of Fayetteville.

At 12 o'clock, Mr Brown moved that his resolutions be postponed to Wednesday noon, as he had learned the Committee on Federal Relations would then report. Mr. Avery moved to table the resolutions. Rejected. And Mr Brown's motion prevailed.

A message was received from the Commons asking concurrence in a call upon the Supreme Court for its opinion as to the power of the Legislature to call a Convention by a majority vote. Mr. Avery moved to table. Rejected. Considerable discussion ensued, between Messrs. Dockery, Bledsoe, and Erwin, the two former making conservative speeches, opposing dissolution for existing causes, and declaring their intention to sacrifice all party feeling &c., to save N. C. from hasty secession. The Senate adjourned without a decision.

FROM OUR SENATE REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 12th.

Messrs. Editors:—The Senate session of to-day was one of unwonted interest. Mr. Taylor of Brunswick presented Secession memorials from the counties of Brunswick and Columbus.

Mr. Stowe, a memorial from a public meeting held in the county of Catawba.

Mr. Morehead, Union Resolutions from a meeting held at Greensboro'.

All were referred to Com. on Federal Relations.

The Senate refused to concur in a message from the House proposing a joint committee on Fish and Fisheries, and another on Slaves and Free Persons of Color.

Mr Outlaw, from the Judiciary, reported against the bill to amend 18th section of 31st ch. of Revised Code.

Mr Avery, from the Judiciary, in favor of the bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will; and of the resolution in favor of J M Morehead and W H Arendell. Sundry private bills were also reported from this Com.

Mr Blount, from Corporations, in favor of bill to incorporate Morehead City.

Mr Brown, from the committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill requiring the Governor to call a Convention of the People. It provides for the election, on the 8th January next, of 120 Delegates, in the same manner as Members of the House of Commons; the Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 18th February. The bill and Report were on motion transmitted to the Commons.

The hour arriving for the discussion of the special order, Mr Brown's resolutions were taken up. Mr Avery offered as an amendment an additional resolution, denying the right of the General Government to coerce or make war on a seceding State. Mr Barringer opposed the resolutions. Mr Brown defended them with great ability. Mr Barringer rejoined. Mr Avery opposed them *in toto*. He said it was utterly useless to send *such* or *any* Commission to South Carolina. If these resolutions were to pass, however, he would urge the adoption of his amendment also. Mr Turner offered an amendment to the amendment, which your Reporter could not obtain.

After some further debate, the further discussion of the resolutions and amendments was postponed until 12 o'clock to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Commons, on Monday, resolutions from Columbus, Wayne, Edgecombe, and Duplin, were presented and referred.

A communication was received from a printing establishment in Raleigh, stating that the alteration of the qualification oath was by a mistake in their office, and not by order of Mr. Cantwell.

Mr Yeates offered a resolution (placed on the calendar) to send the following message to the State Convention of South Carolina:—

"Gentlemen of the South Carolina Convention. Will your State confer with our State, or all the Southern States, or with all of the States of the Union in Convention or otherwise, in order that some honorable adjustment of the present difficulties between the States may be effected whereby a constitutional Union may be preserved."

The bill to make an appropriation ($10,000 we believe) for the White Oak River Nav. Co. in Onslow was defeated, after a speech in its favor by Mr. Foy.

The bill to establish Clay County passed 2d and 3d readings. It is to be taken from Cherokee, which Mr. Hayes stated to be "about 70 miles square."

Mr Cheek introduced a bill to allow Cynthia Chavis to enslave herself to A. L. Jones of Warren county.

FROM OUR HOUSE REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Dec. 11.

Messrs. Editors:—There is little doing in the Legislature, though we look forward to action on matters of great importance in a day or two. The members are anxiously awaiting the report of the committee on Federal Relations, and there will no doubt be several days consumed in the discussion of the measures recommended in that report. It is said that the committee will report to-morrow or next day.

There has been quite a number of resolutions, passed at county meetings, presented to the House within the past week. Most of them take decided grounds for secession, and not one of them we believe but recommends the holding of a State Convention.

The bills and resolutions that have occupied the Legislature so far are generally of a private character. As compared with this time last session, there is but little over half as many before the House.

Mr. Donnell introduced the following resolution (substantially) in the House this morning:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate inviting that body, to concur in a proposition to request the Supreme Court, (now in session,) to give an opinion relative to the power of the general assembly under the State Constitution to call a State Convention for any purpose without the concurrence of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly.

Messrs. Donnell and Ferebee spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Fleming, Batchelor, Hill, Wright and Person against.

A motion to lay on the table, resulted 52 for and 52 against. The Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion did not prevail. The resolution was then passed by three majority, and sent to the Senate.

Mr Henry of Bertie introduced a resolution on Federal affairs, recommending that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham and Judge Thomas Ruffin be appointed commissioners to confer with the State of Virginia on the subject of Federal Relations.

Sundry bills and resolutions were introduced to-day, but none of them of any general importance.

Quite a number of young men from different parts of the State are applying to the Supreme Court for license to practice law, and I understand they have been very successful in their examination. J.

Congress.—In the Senate, on Monday, there was a long debate on Mr. Powell's resolution referring the secession portion of the Message to a select committee. Many Senators from each section participated, and the tone of debate was generally kind and conciliatory. Nothing new was said, and the Senate adjourned without a vote.

On Tuesday, the same subject, more speeches, and no decision.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Hawkins of Florida spoke at length to explain his unwillingness to serve on the Committee of 33. He said the selection of the committee tended to the disgrace of the South; that Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina would certainly secede; and that Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas would follow. Messrs. Vallandigham and McClernand complained that the Democrats of the North West had no representation on the committee. Mr. Sickles said, if a dissolution comes New York city will set up for herself as a free port. To settle the present question, the Republicans must take the initiative, and repeal their unjust laws, as well as give proper protection to Southern rights.

No vote was taken on Mr. Hawkins's request.

Mr. Sherman, by consent, reported a bill authorizing the issue of ten millions of Treasury notes to meet the public necessities, which was passed. The bill provides that they shall bear six per cent. interest, and authorizes the Secretary to issue them as necessity requires to the highest bidder for specie, without restriction as to their par value.

On Tuesday, the Hawkins debate was renewed, and after several speeches the House refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins, 101 to 95. Mr. H. then said he would not serve on the committee. Mr. Boyce of S. C. asked to be excused: refused. Mr. Morrill of Vermont, ditto.

Cotton Receipts.—1,269,399 bales, against 1,525,-280 last year. **Decrease, 255,831 bales.**

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1860.

☞ **See Fourth Page.**

Public Meetings.—We publish to-day the proceedings of two more, and have on hand several others, which we cannot crowd in to-day.

The Wilmington papers bring us the proceedings of a meeting there on Tuesday evening, of the friends of Constitutional Union. The Herald says it was the largest meeting it has ever known there. Dr. Thos. H. Wright presided, the resolutions were reported by W. A. Wright, Esq., and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Geo. Davis, J. H. Dickson, Meares, Parsley and Poisson.

The resolutions express devotion to the Union, but demand guarantees for Southern rights and peace, and a settlement at once and forever of the disturbing question; recommend a State Convention, a conference of the Southern States, a consultation with Maryland and Virginia, and liberal appropriations for military arming.

A Mistake.—The State Journal, Gov. Ellis's organ, endeavors to produce the impression that the people have endorsed Gov. Ellis's recommendations on Federal affairs; and for this purpose it cites various resolutions said to have been adopted at county meetings. If none of its statements are more reliable than that in regard to Cumberland county, they are not worth much. It says:—

"The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Cumberland:

"Resolved, That we approve especially of that part of the Governor's Message on Federal Relations, to-wit: A consultation with the Southern States, and a Convention of the people of this State, the re-organization of the Militia, and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers with sufficient appropriation to furnish the necessary arms and equipments."

The Cumberland county meeting expressly *refused* to adopt this resolution. It was adopted at a meeting of the friends of secession in this town—a minority in a single district in the county,—a meeting in which the opponents of secession took no part. It was afterwards offered at a county meeting, consisting of all parties, and was very decidedly rejected.

While on the subject it is proper to add, that the opponents of secession had no hand in the doings of the meeting in this town on Saturday evening last, though we learn that many of them were present as spectators.

Things in South Carolina.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American states some interesting facts. There are two parties in the Legislature, who indulge in scathing language towards each other in debate on the bill to organize an army. One party, the Charleston clique, is for giving to the Governor the appointment of the army officers, on the avowed ground that the people are incapable of making a proper choice in elections! The other party, from the rural districts, is for giving the choice of officers to the men. The tendencies of the former party are all towards a Dictatorship, or monarchical form of government, and one of them openly avowed his desire to make the Governor a military chieftain with sovereign power. This will be the result if the Governor is allowed to choose the officers of a standing army of 10,000 men.

The officers will impart sentiments to the men, the country will be under the rule of the army, and one man at the head—and what next can easily be imagined.

A letter to the N. Y. Express says that it is believed at Columbia that the Convention will sit with closed doors, in imitation of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of South Carolina—all of whose work, speeches, resolutions and business minutes were by order consigned to the flames and nothing but the result given to the world.

Stay Laws.—The reader may have noticed that a member from Robeson county has introduced a bill to suspend for two years the enforcement of the execution laws. And we learn that there is a desire among many persons for some measure of the kind. Without discussing the policy of thus interfering with the rights of debtors and creditors, it is proper to state, that such laws as Mr. Wishart proposes have been repeatedly decided to be unconstitutional. They conflict with the provision of the constitution of the United States which declares that "No State shall pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts."

We have heard our existing stay laws cited as a precedent for the passage of such a bill as Mr. Wishart's. But there is no analogy. Our stay laws apply to contracts made *after* their passage—contracts made subject to their operation. But any other or different law suspending executions would be an ex post facto law, impairing the obligation of pre-existing contracts.

Low Prices.—It is estimated that two hundred millions of dollars would not cover the loss occasioned by the present fall of prices of all kinds of produce, property, and stocks. We rather place the sum at two thousand millions. In the first place, the slave property of the Southern States has been valued at four thousand millions, and that has fallen at least one-third. Cotton has fallen 25 per cent, stocks as much, real estate nearly as much, and so on.

The naval store business in this part of North Carolina is depressed to an unparalleled extent. Who ever heard of Spirits Turpentine at 24 cents a gallon? And as for Rosin, the common qualities will not bear moving at all.

The only things that keep up here are eatables. They too must fall, and that soon.

Wool has declined at the North as much as cotton, say 25 per cent.

Money Matters.—The "blue days" in the New York money market, mentioned in our last, were not to be compared with that which followed it—Friday last. U. S. 5 per cents fell to 93; North Carolina 6's to 79; Missouri 61; Virginia 74; Tennessee 64, a fall of 9 per cent. in one-day. As may be imagined, there was a complete panic.

Letter from Mr. Bell.—The papers bring us this morning a long letter from Hon. John Bell, giving his views on the crisis. He is in favor of exhausting every constitutional means for redress of grievances before a resort to dissolution. He advises a Southern Conference, as the medium of a peaceable settlement of sectional troubles.

A Little Light.—Every day the aspect of affairs changes. To-day, we are cheered by some rays of light. What to-morrow may bring forth, no man can tell. See the news items for particulars.

Cash Payments.—We have occasional applications to continue sending the Observer to cash subscribers after the time paid for has expired, though the cash for a new year be not forthcoming. We would be glad to oblige our friends (knowing them to be good for the amounts,) but such a system would produce constant confusion in our books, and we are therefore under the **necessity of declining to comply with all such requests.**

MEETING IN HARNETT COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

According to notice previously given, a very large number of the citizens of Harnett County assembled at the Court House in Summerville, on Tuesday, 11th inst., to consult together and to give expression to their sentiments on Federal Affairs.

On motion, Gen. A. D. McLean was called to the Chair and Allen B. Parker requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, very briefly explained the object of the meeting, and concluded by announcing that the meeting was organized for business.

On motion of Dr. John A. McKay, the meeting then adjourned to McDonald's Piazza, in order that a number of persons unable to make their way into the Court House might have an opportunity of participating.

After meeting at McDonald's, on motion of Col. Alex. Murchison, the Chairman appointed a Committee consisting of one from each Captain's Dist., to prepare business for the meeting. The Chairman announced as the Committee, Col. A. S. McNeill, Col. Alex. Murchison, Dan'l McDougald, G. W. Pegram, Jno. Green, A. J. Turlington, and Anson Parker, Esq'rs.

During the absence of the Committee several gentlemen responded to calls that were made for them—breathing a devotion to the Federal Union, but firmly taking the position that North Carolina should remain in the Union upon no other terms than those of equality.

Col. A. S. McNeill, Chairman of the Committee, reported the following:

Whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, by an anti-slavery sectional party, has convulsed the Country with an unprecedented agitation, threatening the dismemberment of this Confederacy of States; and we are called upon, as a portion of the people of a sovereign State, to give utterance to our views in the premises:

1. That we regard the election of Abraham Lincoln as an outrage on the feelings and sentiments of the Southern States.
2. That the repeal by the dominant party of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the exclusion by Congressional enactment of the citizens of slave-holding States from an equal participation in all the privileges and benefits of the Common Territories, would constitute an infraction of our constitutional rights to which the State of North Carolina could not with honor or justice to herself submit.
3. That the people of certain States which have enacted laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are guilty of flagrant perfidy and dishonor, and have thereby absolved the remaining States from the duties of reciprocity which they owed them before.
4. That yielding to none in our devotion to State rights, and to the honor and welfare of North Carolina, we have an abiding confidence in the strength and power of the Federal Constitution to protect and preserve all the rights of every State, and we believe that duty alike to ourselves, to posterity, and to mankind, forbid that we should consent to a dissolution of the Union for inadequate causes.
5. That we request our Legislature to call a Convention of the people of North Carolina, at the earliest practicable day, for the purpose of taking into consideration our Federal Relations; and we pledge ourselves to sustain North Carolina in whatever position, in the wisdom of the people, she may choose to assume.
6. That we invoke the co-operation of the patriotic and conservative of every party and section, for the purpose of removing the dangers which threaten the destruction of our confederation, and of restoring to our distracted country the spirit of amity, brotherhood, and peace.

On motion of Dr. Jno. McCormick, the resolutions, as a whole, were adopted with but few dissenting voices.

On motion of C. H. Coffield, Esq., It was ordered, that the proceedings be published in the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers, and that our representatives lay them before the Legislature of North Carolina.

On motion of Dr. Jno. McCormick, the meeting then adjourned. A. D. McLEAN, Chairman.

Allen B. Parker, Sec'y.

Columbus County.—A friend writes us from Whiteville on the 11th inst.:—

We hold a Union meeting at Whiteville on next Saturday. Disunion feeling appears to be a little on the decline. Such advice as contained in Mr. Stephens's able speech which you sent me in the last Observer, must and will have a beneficial effect upon the whole South. I have heard several speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and read it with great interest myself and fully endorse every sentiment it contains as the true policy for the South.

The Popular Vote.—We will of course publish the full statement of the vote of every State in the late Election, as soon as the whole can be officially ascertained. In the mean time we find that in the 18 free States Lincoln received 1,776,500 votes, whilst there were 1,501,667 cast against him. Whilst, therefore, he gets all except 3 of the Electoral votes of those States, his aggregate majority in them is but 274,833. If the vote had been by districts instead of by States, Lincoln would not have received 100 Electoral votes. The total majority against him in the Union is about 900,000.

Small Type.—The mass of important matters that crowd upon us for publication obliges us to use small type, and even then we cannot get in half that we desire to publish.

Virginia on South Carolina.—At the festival in honor of the Bell and Everett Electors, at Richmond, on the 6th inst., Marmaduke Johnson Esq. spoke. In the course of his remarks we find the following:—

"Where do they propose to place Virginia? To go with South Carolina, to follow South Carolina? I say Virginia is a free and sovereign State, and will follow no State or States. "Go with South Carolina." Has she asked us? Has she solicited our conference? Has she invited our council? On the contrary she has said we shall act as a bulwark to defend her from danger, and she isolated and alone go out of the Union, relying upon us, not to go with her, but depending upon us to remain in the Union and defend her rights and liberties out of the Union. Virginia cannot occupy a more humiliating position, and I implore gentlemen of all parties to take into consideration this fact in the question, that here is Virginia, one of the border States, belonging to neither extreme of the Union, who is defied by South Carolina, and yet in the name of South Carolina invoked to stand by her. Now I say of South Carolina, that if I could say and do it, I could take her by the neck, and throw her into the bottomless pit, never to be resurrected. I would do it; but as that cannot be done, this I do say, that as an independent Virginian, with my naked sovereign rights, I will not sacrifice Virginia honor and liberty to the caprice or the passion of any State. If South Carolina goes, must we go? Some say yes. You go because South Carolina goes? Are we hitched on to South Carolina? Do we belong to South Carolina? I say for one as a Virginian, I will stand where she is geographically located, upon her own rights, and I will die in the last ditch before I let South Carolina lead me off."

The Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its winter term in this City on Monday last, all the Judges being in attendance.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Bank Dividend.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Dec'r 12 and 13, Strs North Carolina and Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for E F Moore, W P Lutterloh, J D Collins, Dan'l W Cameron, D & W McLaurin, Beaver Creek Co, W C Troy, J Martine, John Culbreth, T S Lutterloh, A G Thornton & Co, R E Heide.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Monday, Dec'r 3—6 bbls and 45 bags Flour, 2 bales Cotton, 15 bags and 1 hhd Fruit, 3 boxes Eggs, 38 bbls Spirits Turpentine, for A N McDonald, Worth, Wightman & Co, T S Lutterloh, and others.

Tuesday, Dec'r 4—182 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 40 cords Wood, for Jos A Worth, T S Lutterloh and others.

Wednesday, Dec' 5—42 bbls Flour, 5000 ft Lumber, 11 boxes Tobacco, 26 bbls Fruit, 2 bales Cotton, 34 bbls Spts Turpentine, 15 cords Wood, 205 bbls Rosin, for Jos Utley, Orrell & Dailey, G W Williams & Co, Jos A Worth, T S Lutterloh, Pemberton & Sloan, and others.

Friday, Dec'r 7—40 cords Wood, 10 bbls Spts Turpentine, 120 bbls Rosin, for T S Lutterloh, J A Worth, and others.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The collector of the port of Boston took from the Treasury on Friday, $30,000 to pay salaries, the receipts of the week being insufficient for that purpose.

The Southern Senators held a caucus at the Capitol yesterday for the purpose of consultation and interchange of views. Although a good feeling prevailed, there were no indications tending to the belief that there would be any harmonious action among them. Messrs. Powell and Crittenden made strong appeals to them, but no proposition requiring a vote was put forth. The caucus adjourned without a hope or prospect of a continued Union, and in the full belief that at least the seven cotton States will leave the Confederacy.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Senators of the Southern States, without respect to party, assembled on Saturday for general consultation. Whilst the determination was unanimous to demand the rights of the South, it was evident that a large majority did not regard secession as a remedy for the evils of which they complain. As far as I can ascertain there was no definite action taken by the Conference farther than a general interchange of opinion and sentiment.

The result of this meeting has, however, given fresh hope that something may yet be effected by Congress, whilst it has also given renewed strength to the conservatives in both Houses. The impression now is that the debates of the coming week will be characterized by an absence of all vehement declamation and sectional rancor. The demands of the South will be urged with firmness and argued with calmness and dignity, as it is now evident that such speeches as those of Senators Wigfall, Clingman and Iverson have rather weakened than strengthened the cause of the secessionists.

The extremes to which the Legislature of South Carolina has gone, not only in discarding the National flag, &c., &c., but in showing an intention of establishing a military monarchy, has cooled the ardor of many who looked with some favor on the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. The wide-spread depression of monetary and commercial affairs, and the dark cloud that enshrouds the future of every interest in the country, is also having a favorable influence on the hopes and prospects of those who are laboring to save our glorious Republic from dismemberment and ruin.

The Republicans are being flooded with letters from the Northern States, demanding of them the most liberal concessions, and giving most deplorable accounts of the suffering that must ensue from a continuance of the present panic.

It is reliably ascertained that a large number of the Republicans stand ready to do anything that is reasonable, by way of concession and compromise, to satisfy the border States and some of the Cotton States, though they deem the attempt to meet the requirements of South Carolina would be futile.—*Balt. American.*

Washington, Dec. 11.—Secretary Toucey was to-day requested by the President to act as Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to his duties in the Navy Department, until Mr. Cobb's successor is appointed.

Mr. Cobb took formal leave of the President to-day, and will leave the city to-morrow. He has prepared a letter to the people of Georgia, calling on them to be prepared on the 4th of March to announce and maintain their independence out of the Union, saying that they will never again have equality and justice in it.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Democratic members from the North-west have had several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably; that the North-west will, under no circumstances, consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and city of New York: that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a Central Government, embracing the Middle, Western and Border Slave States, but depending for its consummation upon future circumstances.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The political thermometer is subject to great variations at the present time, though I think I may assure your readers that the Union mercury is in the ascendant. In the first place the President has succeeded in obtaining a pledge from South Carolina that she will not attempt to exercise any act of sovereignty before the 4th of March—that she will only go half-way out of the Union on the 18th of December, allowing the General Government, without molestation, to collect the revenue at the Charleston Custom House, keep possession of the forts, and afford her mail facilities. This state of affairs is pledged, in advance of the assembling of the Convention, by the controlling powers of the secession movement, and though it is intended merely to relieve Mr. Buchanan from the troubles of coercion, will serve as time for reflection and Border States action.

I understand that a resolution was adopted by the Southern Senatorial caucus on Saturday also urging that South Carolina thus keep her sovereignty in abeyance until the other Southern States have time to determine on the course they will pursue. This delay will give time for those who are laboring to preserve the Union, both at the North and the South, to carry their plans into effect.

Mr. Corwin expresses confidence that the report of his committee, sustained by Republican votes, will give satisfaction to all the border States, and he thinks to North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana. He does not believe that any concessions could be made to suit South Carolina, but depends on the mass of the Southern States to bring her back into the Union, if they should deem it desirable.

The debate in the Senate to-day, may, on the whole, be regarded as favorable to compromise and concession. The two Senators from Connecticut, Messrs. Foster and Dixon, both rather extreme Republicans, expressed their determination to let "party slide" in preference to endangering the Union. Whatever the South might demand within the limits of the constitution they were prepared to grant, and they would also meet the question free from all party feeling. They repudiated the assertion that the people of the North hated the people of the South, and did not believe that the people of the South entertained such enmity to the North as had been represented.

Extra Session of the Legislature of Tennessee.—The Governor of this State has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, for the consideration of the condition of the country.

Affairs in Texas.—New Orleans, Dec. 9.—It is understood between the members of the **Texas Legislature that that body will meet at Austin, on the 7th January, without a formal call from the Governor. It is further understood that a Convention will be called on the 8th Jan.**

Columbia, Dec. 10.—In reference to Commissioners from Virginia, Kentucky and other border States, the Guardian says it is wholly useless. The Convention will not listen to persuasions from any quarter.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 10.—Nothing of unusual interest is transpiring. All the delegates elected to the State Convention, to meet here on next Monday, appear to favor a prompt secession.

Baton Rouge, Dec. 10.—The Legislature of Louisiana met here to-day. A resolution was adopted providing for the organization of a military system.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 12.—An immense State Union Meeting was held here yesterday, Commodore Stockton presiding. An address and resolutions were adopted, particularly severe on the Northern nullifying States, and demanding that their nullifying laws be rescinded. They speak kindly of the South. A Committee was appointed to consult with other States.

Private advices say that there is a general reaction in public sentiment in the Eastern, Northern and Middle States.

Commissioner from Alabama.—We learn that Isham W. Garrett, Esq., is at present in this City as a Commissioner from the State of Alabama, to consult with the Governor and Legislature of this State on the condition of the country. Mr. Garrett is a native of Anson County, in this State, and received his education in Raleigh and Greensboro,' and at the University at Chapel Hill, of which he is a graduate.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Boston Black Republicans Routed Horse, Foot and Dragoons!—The vote for Mayor on Monday resulted as follows: Weightman, Union, 8,768; Kimball, Black Republican, 5,681. The Unionists have an overwhelming majority in the Councils.

Business Troubles.—The political and financial troubles of the day are causing an almost entire cessation of manufacturing in many branches. Besides the difficulty to pay their work people the proprietors see no chance for any thing but loss by pursuing business at present. A clothing house which usually employs 2,000 hands, has already discharged 1,500 of them, and expects soon to discharge the remainder.

Journal of Commerce, 8th inst.

Another large discharge from the Gosport Navy Yard took place yesterday, by which fifty men were thrown out of employment. The greater number were Ship Carpenters. Cause assigned, "no work."—*Norfolk Day Book.*

We hear that some 40 looms in the factory at the N. Y. Mills have been suspended, and the hands discharged.—*Rome Sentinel.*

South Carolina.—Gov. Gist has sent his *last* message to the Legislature. At its close he says,—

"*The delay of the Convention for a single week to pass the Ordinance of Secession will have a blighting and chilling influence upon the action of the other Southern States, and the opponents of the movement everywhere will be encouraged to make another effort to rally their now disorganized and scattered forces, to defeat our action and to stay our onward march.* Fabius conquered by delay; and there are those of his school, though with a more unworthy purpose, who, shrinking from an open and manly attack, use this veil to hide their deformity, and, from a masked battery, discharge their missiles. But I trust they will strike the armor of truth and fall harmless at our feet, and that *by the 25th of December no flag but the Palmetto will float over any part of South Carolina.*"

A Constitutional Monarchy.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Times advocates that the proposed Southern Confederacy shall be organized as a constitutional Monarchy. Republicanism he thinks has been tried and found wanting, and the only safety of the South is in a "strong government." A correspondent of the Enquirer, published at the same place, thinks that if the South wants a king, it should "get a descendant of George the Third, as it would be difficult to make one of American stuff, for the reason so many aspirants would consider their claims set aside if not elected to the office, and might rebel." Mr. Bartow, a secession leader in Georgia, advocates a "strong, consolidated government" and the abolition of all State Governments in the Southern Confederacy. Where are we drifting! Secession is bad enough, what will follow it?

"Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind."

South Carolina.—This State is doing much for the Union cause by her indecent haste to get out of the Union. She is fast building up against her a strong feeling of opposition. She treats her sister Southern States a little too cavalierly. Respect for them if not for herself, would suggest to her the propriety, one would think, of a little friendly counsel with those whose honor and whose interests are as much involved as her own. Instead thereof, she seems to be putting herself in an attitude of defiance, not only to the General Government, but to them. She is hasty, imperious, unapproachable, dogmatical. There are many good citizens who feel keenly the wrongs inflicted upon them by the North, who would yet prefer to follow the lead of Massachusetts, rather than that of our waspish neighbor. Is it not a pity, to say the least, that there is not some power that could inspire the people of that State and their rulers with a little common sense? Like an impetuous, head-strong man in a quarrel, she is likely to compromise the cause of the entire South. The questions involved in a dissolution of the Union of these States are momentous questions. They involve the happiness of every man, woman and child in this whole land, and the brightest hopes of millions of the oppressed in all lands. They are questions, therefore, which require grave deliberation. The horse rusheth madly into the battle, but thinking men who have souls, and families, and posterity to provide for, should weigh well the consequences before they take a step of such momentous responsibility.

The South has been wronged—the South should be *united* in demanding a redress of grievances. There should be combination—deliberation—united action. One State should not arrogate to herself all the wisdom, and set herself up as the exclusive champion of the wounded honor of the fifteen. If she sees fit to go out alone, let her go alone and stay alone. Let her set up on her own account, and perched upon her own eminence of self-sufficiency, look down as haughtily as may be on her more prudent sisters. Let them act as becomes the occasion, and while they are determined to submit to no wrong, let them by their firmness and their moderation command the approval of all mankind.—*Washington Dispatch.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you allow a distant North Carolinian to make through your columns some suggestions to his countrymen at a period so fraught with dangers?

Do not, I beseech you, follow your arrogant and presumptuous neighbor, South Carolina, in her insane precipitancy. There can be no danger in taking time to consult with the other slave-holding States as to the final adjustment of your rights with the Northern States. There are vast multitudes of men in the Northern States who sympathize with you and who will never abate their exertions to break up the sectional party of the Republicans. Do not adandon us in this struggle. I have neighbors of wealth and influence who avow a readiness to take up arms, if necessary, to maintain Southern rights under the Constitution.

Do not reject the abounding sympathy and support of your countrymen here for the fallacious alliance of foreign Governments. Those Monarchists do not love us. England requires your cotton now; but she is making efforts in every part of the world to grow cotton and become independent of you. Even now she would not permit any States of this Union to re-open the slave trade. South Carolina will find that she will not be allowed to secede from Treaty obligations, whatever may be the success of her facile relinquishment of solemn pledges and responsibilities to her sister States.

Do not be deceived by expectations of increased wealth or strength, by withdrawing from this Federal Republic. On the contrary, your property of every kind will fall in value. You will be less secure at home and less respected abroad, and *no Union*, not even with *the slaveholding* States, will have the elements of mutual interest and durability that you now have in the *United States*. Have forthwith an unequivocal acknowledgment by the Northern States of your constitutional rights as to slave property and an undisturbed use and control of the same.

Mr. Lincoln will be more fettered by Congress and more watched upon by the public than any President has ever been, and for the comfort of his own Administration he will be compelled to ignore the men of his own party, who have been most eager to elect him. A SOUTHERNER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13th, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—In the issue of the "Observer" of the 10th inst., I find the following remarkable language attributed to me, by telegraph from this City:

"Mr. Leach of North Carolina says his State will stand by the Union under all circumstances."

I thank you, gentlemen, for the prompt expression of the opinion that *I never used any such language. It is entirely without foundation or truth.*

I may add that as a *Union man*, I am for exhausting every peaceful and constitutional remedy, consistent with the honor of my State, to preserve the Union, the integrity of which is now so seriously threatened; while I would not myself, and therefore would not advise others, "to stand by the Union under all circumstances."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c.,
J. M. LEACH.

Raleigh Register and Greensboro' Patriot copy. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARE THERE NO REMEDIES FOR OUR SECTIONAL TROUBLES? At the present time, and under new and peculiar circumstances, THIS QUESTION is a difficult one in the minds of thousands, perhaps millions of the people of these United States. Please allow a *law-abiding, union-loving*, though an humble member of this glorious Republic, to suggest a few thoughts at this time of great peril.

I. Let the present Legislature of the Old North State, and the Legislatures of the different Southern States, impose such heavy taxes upon all articles which are usually brought South from the Northern States, as will amount to an entire prohibition.

II. Let the Cotton Planters *resolve*, that for *two years* they will cultivate in cotton only about *one half* the land usually cultivated—the other half to be planted in grains of various sorts, so that by the favor of Providence the means of living may be abundant. Let every bale of the cotton be sent to the European markets. It may be objected that they are Abolitionists. Very true. But the broad Atlantic is between us and them, and they do not steal our slaves.

III. Let Miss Flora McFlimsey, and her numerous sisters and cousins, be content to wear the many dresses which they have already obtained from those who have proved themselves to be their bitter enemies, until said dresses shall have become threadbare—then let them take their cards, wheels, and looms; and if they will imitate many of the fair wives and daughters in Robeson county, by manufacturing an abundant supply of worsted and cotton thread, and in *dyeing* use the various colors of the rainbow, they can prepare dresses which would be no disgrace to Queen Victoria herself.

IV. Let all the fast young Americans discontinue their visits to the grog shops, and gambling tables, and betake themselves to some honorable and useful occupations—such as setting type, turning the printing press, pushing the carpenter's planes, slinging the sledge hammer, handling the grubbing hoe, the plow, the weeding hoe, &c. &c. &c.

V. Let all the States which are as yet TRUE AND LOYAL to our glorious Constitution, such as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and others, set themselves as an unshaken rock against the disorganizers, both North and South. Some argue that the Abolitionists have violated the requirements of the national Constitution, and consequently the constitution is no longer binding. We admit the premises, but utterly deny the conclusion. According to such absurd and dangerous logic, the Divine Law is of no force, because it has been trangressed by every one to whom it has been given. There were only thirteen States at the time of the adoption of the constitution; we trust that there are more than that number now, cordially devoted to it. Those Northern States which have already trampled under foot some of the requirements of the Supreme Law of the land, have done even worse than that. They have set at nought many of the plain and positive teachings of the Bible. And our Southern neighbors are in great danger of disregarding many of the clear instructions of Divine Revelation, and owing to that disregard, bring upon themselves and their country, the untold horrors of a civil war.

VI. And last thought not least. Let all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in sincerity and in truth, in the East and West, in the South and North, go in the hour of extreme peril and danger to the Throne of Divine Grace, and earnestly beseech The Most High, that He would rule in the hearts of our Rulers, and lead all our leaders, and be The Everlasting Friend of our beloved country.
M * * * * * J * * *

P. S. Since the above was writen, a number of solemn appeals have appeared in the different papers; and amongst them one written by the celebrated Rev. Dr. Fuller of Baltimore. He says: "We are now assembled in the Capital of this great Republic. We live at that point which affords us a clear view of the calamities now impending. We are not alarmists, but we cannot close our eyes to the gloomy prospects rising before the people of this land." "The imagination is filled with horror, the heart of every patriot must be afflicted at the very thought of the destruction of this glorious Government, of the disruption of our national ties, and the dismemberment of such a Union, into States or Confederacies, hating each other, and arrayed in interminable warfare. Yet this deplorable catastrophe now threatens us."

"In view of the clouds now lowering in the sky, of the gloom hanging over us, and the storm which seems to be fast approaching, we beseech you brethren, North, South, East, West, that our hearts, our prayers, our aims, our efforts, may be combined, that so, if it be possible, this cup of national grief and bitterness may pass away, and this great people, through the mercy of God, may be saved from the untold miseries into which from the summit of unexampled prosperity, they seem about to be plunged."

Will the Raleigh Register, and Wilmington Herald, please publish the above. M. J.

Census of Richmond County.—We are indebted to C. C. Gibson, Esq. for the census returns of Richmond county, as follows: Free inhabitants 5,556, slave inhabitants 5,583, number of farms 694, deaths from June 1859 to June 1860, 172.—*Raleigh Standard.*

In 1850, the free inhabitants were 5,114; the slave inhabitants 4,704. Total increase in population, 1,261.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—On Wednesday last Philip F. Thomas of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, was nominated and confirmed to succeed Mr. Cobb. The place, it is said, was offered to and declined by Mr. Branch of this State.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 6, 1860.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: Enclosed we send you, with an earnest request for publication at your earliest convenience, a letter from W F Leak Esq., written to ourselves and others in reply to certain interrogatories.

The letter is eminently conservative in its character, and we ask for it a place in all the papers of the State, religious as well as political. Respectfully,
P. W. STANSILL,
R. S. McDONALD, and others.

ROCKINGHAM, Dec'r 5, 1860.

To Dr. P. W. STANCIL, R. S. McDONALD,
JNO. D. SHAW, W. D. USSERY:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter asking my views upon the present disturbed condition of our country, and calling for an expression of opinion as to the right of secession, has been received, and would have received an earlier response but for indispensable business engagements.

You have been pleased to state, that in making this call upon me, "you have not been actuated from any the remotest intention of a party character, for that as politicians you were in equal numbers the supporters of Breckinridge and Bell; but that your sole motive was to have the opinions of a man in whom you had confidence, and of one whom you always found ready to give his views, when respectfully solicited, regardless alike either of their popularity or their supposed bearing upon the party to which, through life, he has been ardently attached."

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the compliment which you have so kindly expressed, and saying nothing about its being merited or otherwise, I proceed at once to the task assigned me.

In the first place, allow me to say, that you need not have disclaimed the character of partizans, for I know each of you too well for a single moment to suppose that either of you are for *"fiddling"* while the citadel itself is consuming.

No; in your estimation, as in my own, the crisis *imperatively* demands that all former political distinctions should be merged, and *country* rise superior to party. This I know to be your motto, is mine, and *should be* inscribed upon every banner.

I will reverse the order of your interrogatories, and take up in the first place *the right* of a State to withdraw (or secede) from our present Confederacy.

Secession, then, in my estimation, *is not* revolution, with which it has so frequently been confounded; but that it *may* lead to revolution, even technically and practically considered, there can be no doubt. Secession, in one of its aspects, is of *higher* origin, of more dignified descent, and of nobler birth, than what we commonly understand by the word "revolt;" for it owes its only origin to the *deliberately* expressed will of the people in *Convention assembled:* whereas revolution may, and frequently does, spring from a desire for individual aggrandizement; from mere impulse; without any previous concert of action, and frequently without any *authoritative* promulgation of the principles calling it forth.

In revolution, the citizen subjects his neck to the halter, should he fail in the resistance given to the constituted authorities of a State; but in secession, as we shall attempt to show, *obedience* given to the *mandates* of secession is the highest loyalty that can be evinced by the citizen, as well as becomes his most sacred duty, and is the only proper safeguard thrown round him by his State for the preservation of civil liberty.

It is in Convention, and in *Convention* alone, that *sovereignty* in a popular government can speak; and when it speaks, both allegiance as well as obedience are co-extensive with the domain.

No acts of a Legislature, or decision of the highest courts, can release the humblest citizen of a State from the obligation he has come under to the Government of the U. States; and that for the reason that the obligation sought to be thrown off was itself imposed by *the people* of his State, acting in its highest (recognized) *sovereign* character, through *a Convention;* and as such, *the power* to release must be *equal* to *the imposing* power.

Resistance, then, to the constituted authorities of the Federal Government, under any mandate *short* of State sovereignty, would be treason.

We maintain, then, that secession is *a right necessarily* attaching to sovereignty in any and under *every form* of government, whether popular, monarchical, or despotic; and if right in this, we need not go to the Federal or any other Constitution, for its origin: for sovereignty, while it may and always *should*, have a written chart, prescribing its rule of action, yet *"per se"* knows no other limitation than the simple expression of its own will, made known in its *own way*, and this way, according to the nature of our institutions, can only be through a *Convention* of the people.

You will then perceive that we go not to the Federal Constitution for the right in question; but in order to fortify the position taken, and to make it so plain (in our estimation) that there need be no cavil, we *will go* to that instrument for its express *recognition;* and if we succeed in this, there must be an end of the question.

The 10th article of the Federal Constitution expressly states, the powers "not delegated to the U. States, by the constitution nor prohibited by it, to the States are *reserved* to *the States* or to the people." These are its express words.

Now, when we *carefully* look over that instrument, we can find *no provision* for a common arbiter, who is to decide as to these *reserved* powers by the States.

I take it, then, that *here* you have an express *recognition* of sovereignty in its most unqualified, and, as far as the Union is concerned, in its most *objectionable form;* for the absence of an "umpire" *is a constitutional* admission that each party to the compact is to judge for itself.

Again: to fortify the position taken still further, we would observe, that the Federal Constitution expressly declares that "treason" may be committed against a State; for in the 2d section of the 4th article you will find these words: "A person charged in *any State* with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to *the State* having *jurisdiction* of the crime.

Now, if treason be (as it is) the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man may be guilty,—if it be (as it is) an attempt to overthrow the Government of the State to which the offender owes allegiance,—can you not perceive, *if* the State, as *sovereign*, has not *the power* to interpose and release her citizens from their *prospective* obligations, that you then have presented you two *sovereigns*, with a *divided allegiance*, in which the citizen might honestly doubt to whom his allegiance was due, whether to the federal or State authority: and in this doubt and honest perplexity, he might innocently subject himself to the halter; for if he obeyed either, and was caught by the other, strangulation by the rope was the penalty.

No, gentlemen; the Federal Constitution cannot be made, *fairly* interpreted, to involve such an absurdity. Our fathers knew as much about *sovereignty* with its rights, and about allegiance, as a correlative duty, as the modern fanatical interpreters we now have; and although they left *sovereignty* proper where they found it, *in the States*, yet they recognized the obligation under which they then came, as *strong enough* to attain the end in view, which was to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the whole from aggressions without as well as within; and yet at the same time they were so guarded and circumspect in the language they employed, that it would be underrating their intelligence, as well as the grossest insult to their memory, to suppose that they intended to employ language, which by any the most forced construction, could be tortured into a surrender of State sovereignty.

State sovereignty annihilated? Why, the whole concurrent history of the Federal Constitution, scattered broadcast through the debates in Convention of every single State that ratified it, abundantly testifies to the contrary. It was to State sovereignty, and to its sovereignty alone, that they looked as a perpetual and continuing guarantee for the *reserved* rights of the States.

It was both their panoply and shield and *so expressed*, when they ratified it.

Listen to the following, and bear in mind who it was, when it was, and under what circumstances the words were used: "We the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected, &c., *now in Convention* assembled, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Constitution, and being prepared, as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon, do, in *the name* and on behalf of the people *of* Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being *derived* from the people of *the States*, may be *resumed* by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."

Now, we ask you, can you possibly conceive of stronger language in justification of the *right* of secession?

Why, it is the very *thing itself*, for it speaks of the people of Virginia reserving a right of *resuming*—what? Why, resuming *the powers* which the separate States were then conferring upon the constituted authorities of the General Government. *When* could she do this? "Whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."

Here, then, you have the open and unqualified declaration, that the Pendletons, the Parkers, the Nicholases, the Taylors of (Caroline,) the Marshalls, the Washingtons, and Henrys, delegates in the very Convention that ratified it, one and *all* considered that each State possessed the right to *resume* the powers conferred, whenever they were perverted to their "injury or oppression."

We could give you substantially the same language, used by three or four more States *at the time* of ratification; but this of itself is enough to put doubt to flight.

We conclude, therefore, that the Federal Government is neither more nor less than a compact or agreement among *Sovereign States*, in which they have entered into a written agreement among *themselves* (the Government being no party to the compact,) to provide a common Government for expressly stipulated purposes; that when this common agent fails either to discharge the trust reposed, or so *"perverts"* or abuses the powers conferred to the "injury or oppression" of each or any of the States, so as to fail "to establish justice, insure *domestic* tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty," each or any of these being a failure, then it is both the right, as well as the most sacred duty of a State, to step forward and release her citizens from any and from all the obligations she had previously imposed.

But it has been said by those miserable fanatics, who are now threatening the incendiary's torch to our dwellings, that this doctrine of secession cannot be maintained, for what then becomes of the millions of acres of public lands (the common property of all the States)? Are the seceding States to have all that may happen to be within their limits?

It cannot be maintained, say they, for as sovereignty is coextensive with domain, having the latter, there would be no limitation to the taxing power of the former; and even *though* the seceding States might agree upon a fair division of the lands, yet at any time the taxing power might effectually render null and void the benefit supposed to have been conferred.

This, so far from being an argument against the use, is at most only an argument against the *abuse* of the right of secession; and it will apply with equal force against many of our well secured and *admitted* rights.

Take the acknowledged right, that from time immemorial the law has thrown around the hearth-stone and alter, you have the undoubted right *forcibly* to eject any person who shall come within your enclosures unbidden and unwelcomed; and its *liability* to abuse is no reason with the law why it should be withheld; for if not granted, greater abuses might and would flow in its wake,—your family would be insulted, your property pillaged, and your life put in peril; for then, your house, *your castle* of defence, would cease to give you, as now, protection, but it would be invaded by every man who sought a quarrel with you.

Just so with *sovereignty;* it is the citizen's *castle* of defence from enemies without as well as within; he is *too weak* to protect himself, and it is to the protecting ægis of his State, in her sovereign character, that he looks up, and asks to be protected from the war of extermination which blind fanaticism is now waging,—in which neither age, sex or condition will receive the least mercy at their hands. He cannot protect himself, and he has the most serious and honest apprehension that the Government *will not.*

Where, then, in the name of everything most sacred, *can he go* for protection, if not to *the State?*

It is a *wide mistake* to suppose that secession affects to have to do with any other than *political ties;* these it does annihilate, but the moral and equitable right, arising from any supposed partnership of the public lands, is not in the least impaired thereby.

No; so far from it, secession goes no further than to prevent an unfriendly concurrent jurisdiction over the lands in question, leaving the equitable claim of the copartners *a debt* uncancelled and untouched, and to be enforced *precisely* in the same way that all claims are now enforced between sovereigns—by an appeal to their sense of justice, and should that fail, by an appeal to the last resort, the "ultima ratio regum;" and in resorting to the sword, it is not because the State has no right to secede, but only because she claims, as a consequence of secession, rights, privileges and exemptions that do not attach to it, and which are in *no way essential* to its exercise.

Nothing attaches to it but that which is *essentially* necessary to its exercise, and the discharge of any equitable and moral obligation, pecuniary or otherwise, not being necessary, is not in the least affected thereby.

Hence it is that nations always look to the government *"de facto"* for any remuneration they may have *rightfully* claimed at the hands of the government displaced.

We trust, then, that upon the abstract right of a State to withdraw, we have made ourselves *distinctly* understood; and we will now proceed to the remaining interrogatory, "What steps should now be taken by N. Carolina to avert the impending storm?"

Here permit me to say, that although recognizing the right, I am not yet prepared to say that *the time* has arrived for its *exercise;* on the contrary, in my humble opinion, *it has not;* and if therefore called upon for advice, in the language of the Hon. A. H Stephens of Georgia, I would say, "let us do all we can, so that in future, if the worst come, it may never be said we were negligent in doing our duty to the last."

Let me still further adopt his language and say, "before looking to extreme measures, let us first see that *every thing* which can be done to preserve our rights, our interests and our honor, as well as the peace of the country in the Union, be *first* done;" for rest fully assured, that such a priceless heritage, the gaze and admiration of the world, *if* it can be maintained intact by the perversions and misconstructions of a blind fanaticism, is well worthy of the most watchful solicitude of the most exalted patriotism.

We cannot say that we believe it can, but still there is hope, and he who would not defer to hope, (although it may be faint,) and when he cannot possibly incur any injury thereby, and when there is so much at stake, loves a Constitutional Union less than I do.

We go in then for a Convention of the States, but not for a consultation with the entire South; and that for reasons we shall afterwards give.

We are for inviting Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri into a consultation with North Carolina.

We would then lay down our platform which should be *Southern* in every essential particular; we would demand of those States who had interposed their penal statutes between the master and his fugitive slave, that they be repealed.

We would demand that the question of slavery, now and forever, in every matter, shape and form, be driven from the halls of Congress, *save only* the constitutional obligation to extend to it *the same protection* against "hostile legislation" as is now extended to every other species of property when wrongfully assailed. These would be our *"sine qua non"* conditions of remaining any longer in the Confederation; a *reasonable* time should be given for a response, during which time we should still continue united.

If the proposition was acceded to, "by-gones" should be "by-gones;" but if not, we would hold them, as our fathers held the subjects of the British crown, "enemies in war, in peace friends."

Then, but not until then, do *we* advocate secession.

The States called in consultation are known and looked upon by the North as eminently conservative, and yet there are no States in the Union who would sooner "face the music" and say to Northern fanaticism, *equality*, at all hazards and at any price;—equality *in* the Union, or independence without.

Being viewed as conservative, it is highly *probable* that their counsels might have a greater effect, and it is for this, and this alone, that I prefer a consultation with them.

Respectfully, yours, &c. W. F. LEAK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Richmond County, at Laurel Hill, on the 7th of Dec, to deliberate on the state of the Union, Dr. A. Patterson was, upon motion, appointed Chairman and D. McNeill Secretary.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which motion was carried, whereupon the chairman appointed Maj. J. McNeill, Col. C. Malloy and Milton McIntosh, to act as committee. The committee retired and in a short time reported through their chairman Col. C. Malloy, the following resolutions:

"We, a portion of the citizens of Richmond County, irrespective of party, do agree to the following resolutions.

Resolved, 1st, That the nullification of the fugitive slave law, by a majority of the non-slaveholding States, is insulting to the South, and in direct opposition to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved 2d, That the election of President and Vice President by the Black Republican party, purely sectional, in opposition to the institutions of the South, is dangerous to the safety and permanency of the Union.

Resolved 3d, That the facts set forth in the foregoing resolutions are cause for secession, unless sufficient guarantees from the non-slaveholding States be given, that the constitutional rights of the South will in future be respected.

Resolved 4th, That we believe a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called to appoint delegates to consult with the Southern States relative to what steps should be taken in the present crisis of affairs.

Resolved 5th, That as a christian people who believe in the existence and moral government of God, we will not cease to offer up earnest and daily prayer that the present threatened calamity may be averted; that to secure this most blessed consummation, we will humble ourselves for our individual and national sins.

On motion of Col. C. Malloy, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the papers of this Congressional District copy the same.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Dr. A. PATTERSON, Ch'n.
D. McNEILL, Sec'y.

[We have received two communications in regard to the above meeting, which it is utterly impossible to crowd in. They assure us that the people about Laurel Hill do not incline to secession or disunion; and that they concur, almost unanimously, in the views of Mr. Stephens of Georgia.]

PUBLIC MEETING NEAR SPRINGFIELD

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Saturday, the 8th of December, the citizens in the vicinity of Aberdeen Academy, Richmond County, held a meeting at the Academy, at which the following proceedings were had: On motion of Gen. B. Trolinger, the Meeting was organized by calling to the Chair, Duncan McMillan, Esq., and requesting Mr. Malcom McMillan to act as Secretary, with John W. Snead for an assistant.

The Chairman having acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, proceeded in a few brief remarks to state the objects of the meeting.

After which, on motion, a Committee of three gentlemen was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration and action of the meeting: Whereupon, the Chair appointed Messrs. Archibald S. McNeill, Samuel Gibson and Jas. P. Smith. Subsequently, Messrs. William Gibson and Daniel McLauchlin were, on motion, added to the number.

The Committee after an absence of some length of time, which was occupied by Gen. B. Trolinger, Col. C. Malloy, D. McNeill, M. D. McNeill and L. McNeill, with appropriate and forcible speeches, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which after a free interchange of opinion were adopted, without a dissenting voice.

WHEREAS, The present condition of our National affairs demands of every citizen, without distinction of party in North Carolina, to stand firmly in the maintainance of his constitutional rights which have been directly violated by a majority of the non-slaveholding States by passing laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, and by denying the right of slaveholding States to an equality in the territories of the United States; and whereas, these violations, if carried out, will deprive the slaveholding States of their rights and property. Therefore,

Resolved, That on failure on the part of the North to redress those grievances and to give a satisfactory guarantee to the South in future, of her equal rights under the Constitution, and of non-interference with our peculiar institutions, we will maintain them at all hazard.

Resolved, That we are in favor of placing the State in the best possible condition for defending herself against any aggression or emergency.

Resolved, That we believe a Convention of the people of North Carolina should be called without delay, for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of maintaining the dignity and honor of the State in the present great crisis.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer and the other papers in our Congressional District, with a request to publish them.

The meeting then adjourned.

DUNCAN McMILLAN, Ch'n.
MALCOM McMILLAN, Sec'y.
JOHN W. SNEAD, Assistant Sec'y.

SELLING OFF
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
The balance of my Fall & Winter Stock of
Silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Delaines, Debeges, Valencias; French, English and American Prints; Bonnets, Artificials, Ribbons; Dress Trimmings; Cloaks; Shawls; House-keeping Goods; Table Linens; Hosiery; Zephyr Work; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;
Ready-Made Clothing;
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices; Umbrellas; Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Will be offered much below the usual
COST FOR CASH.
A rare opportunity for all those wishing new Goods at a great Bargain.
Call at Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., at
GEORGE BRANDT'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1860. 73itf

LIME.
100 CASKS UNSLAKED in prime order, for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Sept. 18, 1860. 52itf

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1860.—"Skies are brightening," notwithstanding the croaking of parties who, whilst professing to oppose disunion, are exerting themselves to add to the sectional rancor that has almost alienated those who but a few months past hailed each other as sharers of a common destiny. Out upon the hypocritical editors and correspondents who daily gather in their columns all the extremes of fanaticism, and eschew everything that shows a love of country and national attachment.

There is an evident determination on the part of the moderate Republicans to grant every concession to the South that reason and justice can demand, and even to go a little farther to re-establish confidence and fraternity between the sections. What will be still more satisfactory to all who truly love their country, there is already evidence of distraction and dissolution in the Republican ranks. The fanatics, such as Seward, King, Hale, Lovejoy and Burlingame, are already expressing their dissatisfaction with the "dough-faces," as they call them, who are getting frightened at the result of their own fanaticism.

Another cause of congratulation is the result of the Mayor's election at Boston. It is one of those tangible evidences of a revulsion of opinion that is more available for good at the present juncture than a thousand Union speeches. Action rather than sentiment is now required for the work of conciliation.

The declaration of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, as spokesman of the great West, that the secession of the mouth of the Mississippi could never be a peaceable secession, has also given practical evidence that the dissolution of the Union is a geographical impossibility. Mr. Slidell says that the Southern Confederacy is to grant the free use of the mouth of the Mississippi to the Western States. This would answer very well in time of peace, but if the Northern Confederacy and the Southern Confederacy should happen to get to war, what safe outlet would Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, and even Western Pennsylvania, have to the sea? Hence it has become a settled fact that, even without coercion, secession must be followed by a war of conquest to possess the mouth of the Mississippi.

Another strong sign of returning reason is the check that is understood to have been given to the action of South Carolina by the Southern caucus. Instead of leaving the Union on next Wednesday, she is to postpone it until the 4th of March, so far as any act of sovereignty is concerned. That is to say, she is to try the experiment for four months without any of its responsibilities, and give time for her sister States to coerce her by moral suasion.

But these are not all of the reasons that make the Union "skies brighter" to-day. The Northern fanatics are being flooded with letters from their constituents, begging them to yield to the South full security for the future and indemnity for the past, if necessary, rather than prolong this terrible and unfathomable crisis one day longer. In short both sides of this unfortunate controversy have ascertained that "the Union must be preserved," that dissolution is "national suicide," from which there can be no resurrection, and that the sooner the matter is settled the better it will be for all parties concerned.

There is no doubt, also, that there is a growing determination on the part of members from the Southern States to fight their battle in the Union. The dissolution and disruption of the Republican party is already self-evident, and it requires but the rallying of the South on such a man as Stephens of Georgia, to sweep the Union, four years hence, like an avalanche. The revolution at the North has already shown itself at every point that a vote has been taken since the election, and the pulpit has taken up the question of Southern rights, in a manner that will overwhelm the Parkers and Beechers who have so long desecrated their vocations at the shrine of blind-fanaticism.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1860.—South Carolina displayed her wisdom in keeping her Senators at home. Had the other Cotton States followed her example, the prospects of the secession movement would have been greatly improved thereby. The violence and folly of Iverson, who predicts that the Senate Chamber will only be inhabited by bats and owls two years hence—the extreme demands of Wigfall, and the disconnected vauntings of Clingman, have taught the border members to beware of following States that are represented by such leaders.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, spoke again in his usual bitter strain on the wrongs of the South to-day, and went to such extremes that Sumner and Hale were in an ecstacy of delight. It was just such a speech as they wanted to send to New England to sustain their own violence, and to check the healthy revulsion in public sentiment that is progressing among their own constituents.

The resolutions offered in the House to-day by Eli Thayer, a Republican of Massachusetts, show that the moderate men of that party, in Congress as well as out of it, are disconnecting themselves from the radical fanatics as fast as they possibly can. In fact the national sentiment is rapidly spreading in Congress, and the Union is rising up over its enemies in all its majesty and power. Mr. Thayer is a man of great influence, and when he declares it to be the bounden duty of members "to forget all parties and sections, and devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the cause of the country," it means something.

Connected with Mr. Thayer's resolutions is a proposition to elect the President and Vice President of the United States by general ticket of Congressional districts, so that the vote of the large States will be divided and sectionalism prevented. It is doubtful whether, under such a system, a sectional candidate could ever be elected by the people, and it would have defeated Lincoln.

The Committee of Thirty-three held their first meeting last night, and are in session to-day. The result has been that the probability of a dissolution of the Union is considered at least twenty per cent. poorer than it was yesterday. When brought face to face, and comparing notes, the representatives of the two sections have discovered that they can agree much better than they thought they could, and that they will probably be able to unite, with the exception of a few extreme men on either side, on strong pacificatory propositions.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON, Dec 13.—Private letters from prominent citizens in Georgia and Alabama indicate more favorable sentiments in relation to the maintenance of the Union. Although no decided reaction has taken place, there is an evident disposition manifested in influential quarters to postpone final action on secession, and await the development of public opinion in the Border States.

Great revulsion in public sentiment in the North and East. Radical Republicans are yielding to a conservative pressure.

The President regrets to say that he has not received assurances that South Carolina will not attempt to seize the forts in Charleston harbor before the 4th of March. Statements to the contrary are unauthorized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House Committee of Thirty-Three took the following action to-day:

On that portion of the Message relative to the difficulties at the South, Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontent among the Southern people and growing hostility on their part towards the Federal Government are greatly to be regretted; and whether such discontents and hostility are or are not without just cause, reasonable and proper constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees for the protection of their peculiar interests as recognized by the national compact, such as are necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted."

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment to the resolution: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, existing discontent among the Southern people and the growing hostility on their part towards the Federal Government is greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable and proper Constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted."

The amendment was rejected, by 21 to 9.

Mr. Ferry, of Conn., moved the following as a substitute:

"Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of citizens of any part of the Confederacy, and are susceptible of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive such full and appropriate remedies by speedy Federal legislation, either in the way of resolution, statutory amendments to the Constitution, or a recommendation for the call of a general Convention of all the States, as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid."

This resolution was rejected 23 to 8.

The original resolution of Mr. Rust was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, of Ga., Davis, of Md., Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windom, Stout—21.

NAYS.—Adams, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Ferry—8.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The grand mass Union meeting to-day was opened by prayer from Right Rev. Bishop Potter. Mayor Henry presided, assisted by a large number of our wealthy and most influential citizens. Resolutions were adopted proclaiming attachment to, and reverence for the Constitution, and an ardent, enduring love for the Union—a love not tainted with sectionalism but entirely national—deeply deploring the fact that some of the northern States have placed upon their statute books, enactments to evade and defeat a provision of the Constitution—pronouncing such violations of the solemn compact of Union—pledging that the statute book of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched, and that if any statute be found invasive of the rights of her sister States, it shall be at once repealed—recognizing the obligations of the fugitive slave law—recommending the passage of a State law, compensating the owner of the slave in case of his rescue after being captured—submitting obediently to the decisions of the Supreme Court as to the right of slave owners in the Territories—recommending that all questions in dispute be submitted to the said Court—approving the suggestion for a convention of delegates from the States contemplating secession to devise remedies, and expressing a firm conviction that the propositions of such a Convention will be received by the other States in a fraternal ond conciliatory spirit; appealing to their brethren in the States contemplating secession to forbear awhile; and reminding them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people. The resolutions also condemn denunciations of slavery as it exists in the United States.

It was an immense meeting—tens of thousands composed it.

Mayor Henry, in the course of his remarks, said that we must restore harmony; public sentiment must go back to the old stand-point; and that misplaced appeals from the pulpit must be frowned down. We must preserve the Union at all hazards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—A meeting of three hundred prominent citizens met here last night, for the purpose of requesting Mr. Fillmore to proceed to South Carolina, as a messenger of peace. A committee was instructed to wait upon him for the purpose; they did so, and Mr. Fillmore expressed his warm sympathy with the object of the meeting, but said that he had been invited to attend a meeting of prominent conservative men of New York State, and should be bound to await the result.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—The Courier believes that compromise with South Carolina is now impossible.

At Columbia, the Senate adopted the report of the committee, appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may create.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of yesterday, publishes a presentment by the Grand Jury of the District Federal Court, declaring the Federal Government a worthless and impotent nuisance, for permitting violations of the Constitution in States nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, and for other causes.

[It is somewhat singular that this discovery is only made by these Alabama Democrats after submitting to the nuisance for so many years under *Democratic* Presidents. And quite as singular to hear of these sticklers for nullification denouncing the Gov't for not putting down nullification by others.]

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.—The third ballot for Governor took place to-day, and resulted: Pickens, 56; Johnson, 45; Jamieson, 28, Rhett, 28; scattering, 6. The ballotings ceased to-day. The small-pox is increasing here, and there is a great panic about it. There is a prospect of the Legislature adjourning to Charleston to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.—The bill providing for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the 23d of January, has passed both Houses.

The Military bill passed both Houses, appropriating $500,000; providing for the appointment of a Military Commission and Military Bureau; also, for the organization of Volunteer Companies and arming the same, and for establishing Military depots. The Military Board will be convened immediately, and some one will be sent North to purchase arms.

The Legislature has adjourned *sine die.*

Just One Item—A Tax of $300,000.—The Post-office receipts in the State of Mississippi amount to $101,549. The expenditures are $371,001, leaving a deficit of $269,452. This sum will have to be raised, when the State secedes, *by direct taxation of the people.* A tax of $300,000 for just one item which cannot be avoided!

The Census and Next Apportionment of Federal Representation.—As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the United States under the late Census (including the Territories) is thirty-one millions. The ratio of representation will therefore be about 133,000.

Official Vote of Florida.—The vote cast for President at the late election is announced officially as follows: For Mr. Breckinridge 8,155; for Mr. Bell 4,731; for Mr. Douglas 221.

Secession.—If one State may secede, another may; and another; and another. Suppose they should all secede but Rhode Island or Delaware, who will be responsible for the national debt?

Mixed Canary Seed, just received by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Nov. 7, 1860. 67tf

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal co
its Winter term in this city on Monday
Chief Justice Pearson and associate Justi
tle and Manly being present. A class of
tlemen were examined, and were granted
to practice Law in the County Courts of the
viz:

Samuel A. Harrell, Pasquotank; Jo
Bland, Pitt; H. E. Charles, Guilford; W
Herring, Duplin; W. Sharp, Hertford; J
W. Bryan, Sampson; Wm. G. Morisey,
Thomas D. Johnston, Asheville; Jo
French, Richmond Hill; Sol. H. White, W
Wm. M. Davis, Smith county, Va.; Du
Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.; Stuart L. Jo
Plymouth, N. C.; R. C. Badger, Raleigh, N
G. Haliburton, Marion, N. C.; J. M. M
combe county, N. C.; Jno. K. Connally,
county, N. C.; W. L. Love, Jackson co
C.; Gardner O'Brien, Raleigh, N. C.; W.
Columbus county, N. C.—*Raleigh Sta*

The Coalfields Road.—We should
see this work completed, and if aid is
to any work it should be to this. Th
Cumberland have exhibited a liberal spiri
portions of the State, have been heavily ta
other roads, and we hope they will be re
Greensboro' P

Rockingham Co. Coalfields Road.—The
ville Herald says:

On Thursday of this week the stockholders
Coalfields Road met at Madison. Active
will soon be commenced upon the Road
work will be begun sometime next month
is better news than we expected.

Our Railroad.—A meeting for th
tion of the company was advertised to be h
Louisburg on Thursday, the 29th ult. But
standing a very inclement day, some of th
holders from this and other counties me
and in view of the political and financial
of the country, concluded to adjourn th
till some time in April next.—*Wash*

HOGS IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.—John A. C
writes us from Caraway, on the 5th inst.—
"Yesterday I killed (amongst other hogs
all of them the same litter of pigs: the aggrega
was 1200 lbs., averaging 200 lbs. each; they we
three weeks under one year old: their respective
were, 214, 206, 199, 199, 193, 189. Total 120
killed other hogs that were larger, but older

New Goods!
THE LARGEST STOCK and best ASSORTM
FANCY GOODS, &c.
ever offered in this market, at greatly reduced
Fruits, Confectionaries, Perfumeries and E
Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Candies
Wostenholmes' Cutlery, Pistols, S
Wines, Bay Rum, Ginger Brandy
Walking Canes, and a great as-
sortment of Fancy Goods.
Country Dealers and the public are respe
vited to call and examine my stock. I hav
many handsome things that cannot fail to ple
JAS. R. LI
No. 40, Hotel Building
Dec. 12.

Christmas Nicties.
COME and select your nick-nacks and C
presents from the most extensive assort
offered you heretofore.
JAS. R. LI
Dec'r 12.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters.
RECEIVED several times a week, and kept con
on hand and supplied to customers by the
Plate or Supper.
Families and others in want of Oysters wi
send and be supplied.
JAS. R. LI
No. 40, Hotel Bu
Dec'r 12.

To Close Business!
WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF TH
and desirable STOCK on HAND, at
Prices to save Cost only, for Cas
The Manufactured
Clothing is our own superior ma
latest style, reliable fabrics
The stock of Underwear,
Furnishing Goods,
Umbrellas, Trunks, &c
Will compare favorably with any in the Sta
We will close the
Entire Stock at Wholesale or Ret
To any person desirous of engaging in the bus
we will sell the Stock, Store Fixtures, &c. &c.
favorable terms. The business is well establish
fitably conducted, and promises an increase
nually.
Our BOOKS are CLOSED TO ANY further C
from THIS DATE, in order that we may wind
business as speedily as possible.
In view of this determination, our friends and p
will see the necessity for an
Early settlement of their Notes and Acco
In connection with the above announcement
der to the citizens of Fayetteville and surro
country our grateful acknowledgments for th
liberal and increasing patronage.

Bargains! Bargains!
In Superior Goods, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S
Clothing and Furnishing Sto
21 Hay St., Fayetteville
Nov. 28.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTR
MERCHANT TAILORIN
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishm
THE subscriber very respectfully informs his fr
and the public generally, that he will from th
have all his Clothing manufactured in his House
the supervision of some of the best and most skilfu
chanics, and every Garment will be warranted.
article of Clothing made to measure on the sho
notice, and a perfect fit insured.
A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CAS
MERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on
All those wishing to make a genteel appearan
nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth
please call on GEORGE BRANDT
No. 16 Hay St., Fayette

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experi
hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Co
employment and liberal wages will be given to
hands; none other need apply.
GEO. BRAN
Dec'r 3, 1860.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMAS
DIAPERS, &c.
CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS
those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GO
should see that the articles they purchase are
with the full name of the firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
As a guarantee of the soundness and durability
Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary
large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are
pared, season after season, and sealed with the name
RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of
injury thus inflicted alike on the American cons
and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, wil
readily abandon a business so profitable, while p
chasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worth
character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York
Dec. 11, 1860.

White Potash, just received b
S. J. HINSDALE & CO
Nov. 7, 1860.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1860.

PROSPECTS STILL BRIGHTENING.—The committee of 33 has made a good start, and letters from Washington say that satisfactory amendments to the constitution will be agreed upon. Lincoln and the leading Republicans advise Corwin to effect a settlement.

The Union feeling is showing itself, North and South. In Massachusetts, the Republicans have been defeated, in six out of seven municipal elections In Boston the conservative net gain was 3,570. The New Jersey mass meeting appointed five eminent citizens to confer with other States to urge the repeal of offensive laws at the North, and secure other rights to the South.

P. S.—Without any apparent cause, the feeling at Washington underwent a sudden change on Friday and Saturday See latest news items.

From the South, accounts are more encouraging. Letters from reliable and leading men in Alabama, received at Washington, indicate that in Alabama those opposed to immediate secession by separate State action may triumph in the election of delegates to the State convention. And from Georgia, the indications are that the convention will be of Mr. Stephens's way of thinking.

Even in South Carolina, a meeting in Spartanburg District adopted resolutions condemning hasty action in that State, and in favor of co-operation

PUBLIC OPINION.—We are overwhelmed with communications, proceedings of meetings, &c., to say nothing of the vast deal of interesting news and views in our exchange papers. We cannot insert all, though we use a great deal of small type, and send forth another supplement, containing the Premium Lists of the Robeson and Richmond Fairs The labor and expense are considerable, but we desire to keep up with the stirring times

We condense below the accounts of such public meetings as have not been sent to us directly; a part of those which have been thus sent we publish, and will endeavor to bring up the remainder.

Anson County.—The meeting regards the election of Lincoln as just cause for serious apprehension and alarm, but not of revolution or disunion: that North Carolina need not necessarily secede because any other State should: that she should resist any invasion of her rights: that the fugitive law should be enforced at all hazards: that the sectional question now be settled, for all time, by an amendment of the constitution: that there are signs of returning sense of justice at the North: and that the militia should be reorganized.

Beaufort County.—A Union meeting was held on the 4th inst. The meeting was irrespective of party, and the conservative resolutions adopted represent the feeling of the mass of both parties in the County.

Bladen County.—The present excitement attributed solely to the Black Republican party: claims the right of secession: recommends arming the militia: endorses the Gov's Message: approves of a State convention: maintains that the South is able to repel aggressions: that we will not submit to Northern aggression.

Craven County.—A meeting on the 12th inst,; at which a preamble and resolutions offered by D. K. McRae Esq. were adopted. A State convention is recommended, and the Governor's message, so far as it recommends re-organization of the militia and appropriations for volunteers, approved.

Guilford County.—The meeting resolved that the mere election of a sectional President is not a sufficient cause for disunion: that all sectional remedies ought to be tried and exhausted: that secession is a hasty and inconsiderate measure: that North Carolina is for the Union, "according to the Constitution respected and maintained—*but no longer:*" that the nullifying laws are inimical to our rights, and the Legislature should adopt such laws, if in their power, as will lead to their repeal: and that the militia should be re-organized. Guilford is for the Union, and the resolutions express the feeling of nineteen-twentieths of the people.

Iredell County.—Five or six hundred people met and expressed fervid attachment and earnest support to the constitution and the Union, under which our national progress has had no parallel in history; that, aware of the injurious acts of a Northern party, it is chiefly the border States that suffer, and *they* protest against disunion, only increasing the evil: that secession is not a constitutional right: that existing causes do not justify disunion: that the Legislature should adopt retaliatory laws towards the States which have nullified the Fugitive law: and that the militia ought to be reorganized.

Onslow County.—The largest and most unanimous meeting ever held in Onslow. Unanimously expressed devotion to the Constitution, and a determination at all hazards to resist encroachments on it; a hope of returning justice from the North; a desire of a Convention of this State, and a conference of the Southern States to demand justice; and finally a military organization.

Surry County.—Resolved that they were unwilling for existing causes to dissolve the Union till all peaceful efforts have failed to remove our wrongs: that a State Convention should be held: that convention to appoint delegates to a convention of the Southern States.

A CENTRAL CONFEDERACY.—We rejoice to hear, verbally and by letter, that numbers of our readers concur with us in the hope, should this Union unfortunately be dissolved, that the Central States will stand together as the "United States of America," cutting loose from the ultraists both North and South.

A letter from that wise retired statesman, Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia, urges the Central States to make a firm but calm and friendly appeal to the others for a full recognition of Southern rights; and if it should fail, he thinks there can be little doubt that the Central States, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Southern part of New York, will unite with us. He adds:—

"I have ever believed that if, unhappily, owing to the centrifugal and jarring tendencies sometimes manifested by the States at the extremities of the Confederacy—our present glorious Union should be broken up, the States occupying the central belt of the Continent from ocean to ocean, including those of the valley of the Mississippi, would still hold together, and keep alive, with befitting dignity and power, the ancient name and proud traditions of the United States of America, and perhaps in the end, win back to the fold those who might temporarily have strayed from it."

The Richmond Whig, also, "cordially seconds the motion for a Convention of the Border States. It is the Whig's impression that, in the event of the present Union being dissolved, it is the destiny of the Border States, North and South, to constitute a great Central Confederacy, freed from the fanaticism of New England and the restless Cottonism of the Gulf."

The Greensborough Patriot, in case of secession—to which it is utterly opposed—is equally opposed to any connection with South Carolina, with which our interests are by no means identical; but would form a union with Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, to which we would add other conservative central States as we have heretofore stated.

GRATUITOUS INSULTS.—Whilst Gov. Ellis is proposing to solicit a Conference with South Carolina, and the other Cotton States, South Carolina is doing her best to injure and insult us. Her Governor proposes to force us to union with her, or to emancipation. And the Mercury, the mouth-piece of South Carolina, says,—

"Old Rip, although not quite awake, is making very strong preparatory grunts. He'll *feel the foot* after awhile."

Shall we tie ourselves to the tail of such a people? Never! Never!

A friend writes us that a couple of letters have lately been exhumed from Gov. Burke's papers, written by Whit. Hill of Halifax, one of our Congressmen in Revolutionary times, in reference to a call then made by South Carolina for aid from North Carolina. Mr. Hill is very sharp on "the chivalry," and seems inclined to refuse the aid as likely to be useless and badly received and hardly acknowledged, because of want of backbone and selfishness of soul. He insisted, if troops from North Carolina were sent, that they must be allowed to forage for themselves, for past experience showed that otherwise they might starve. We should be glad to see these letters published. As our correspondent remarks "their publication might awaken a sense of dignity in the souls of our people and make them try to "*take care of their own part of the Schooner*" while S. C. does the same. It makes my blood boil to observe the ignoring superciliousness with which S. C. treats a people to whose ancestors she is indebted for her present existence. Some who know no better—and don't want to know better—urge that gratitude to S. C. requires that N. C. now follow her gallant lead."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Standard we gather some items not contained in our last report for Tuesday and Wednesday, and make up those for Thursday.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr Ward introduced a resolution in favor of an increased tax on bank dividends.

Mr Mendenhall, a bill to diminish costs in Equity sales for partition.

Mr. Ransom, a bill to allow the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to increase its capital stock.

Mr Jenkins, a bill to amend chap. 64, sec. 1, of the Revised Code, for the benefit of widows.

Mr Liles, a bill to amend the 54th section of the 107th chaper of the Revised Code. [Relates to free negroes.]

Mr Foy, a bill to increase the pay of witnesses.

The bill to amend Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad charter was taken up, and, on motion of Mr Meares, recommitted.

On Wednesday, Mr. Person submitted the report of the Federal Relations committee,—[same as that to the Senate by Mr Brown, the substance of which was given by our Senate reporter in last Obs.]—and Mr. Mebane submitted a minority report. Mr Person moved that they be printed and made the order for Tuesday next. After considerable discussion, Mr Marsh moved January 3d instead of Tuesday next. Adopted, 56 to 52.

[We are indebted to Mr Cantwell, Clerk of the House for printed copies of the reports, which we annex:—]

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Joint Select Committee upon Federal Relations, to whom was referred [here are recited the matters referred; Governor's Message, County resolutions, &c.,] respectfully report, that they have considered the same, with a full appreciation of the momentous interests involved, and have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the present crisis in our national affairs gravely imperils the rights and equality of North Carolina in the Union, and that the sovereign people only have the right to determine the mode and measure and time of redress; and therefore the committee submit for your consideration the accompanying bill for calling a convention of the people, and earnestly recommend its passage.

And they further report, that they are fully impressed with the belief that it is necessary to our safety that the militia should be thoroughly reorganized, and that a volunteer corps of —— thousand men should be speedily formed, and armed and equipped in the most efficient manner; and they earnestly recommend that both shall be done, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in order that they may furnish the details of measures for that purpose.

And the Committee ask leave to report back all other matters referred to them, and to be discharged from their further consideration.

SAMUEL J. PERSON, Ch'n.

The bill annexed calls a convention on the Federal basis, to consist of 120 members, (each county sending as many delegates as it sends Commoners to the Legislature) to be elected on Feb'y 7, 1861, and to assemble on Feb'y 18, in Raleigh. All the provisions of the bill are merely formal, except the following prescribing the duty of the Convention:—

"SEC. 6. That the said convention when assembled may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode and measure and time of redress.

"SEC. 7. That no ordinance of said convention dissolving the connection of the State of North Carolina with the Federal Government, or connecting it with any other, shall have any force or validity until it shall have been submitted to, and ratified by, a majority of the qualified voters of the State for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted for their approval or rejection according to the mode prescribed for holding elections for members of the House of Commons.

"SEC. 8. That the said ordinance or ordinances shall be advertised for at least thirty days in the Newspapers of this State before the people shall be called upon to vote on the same."

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Federal Relations, unable to concur in the views of the majority, submit the following report:

The convention is proposed to be called, in the opinion of the minority, at an earlier period than the exigencies of the occasion demand. It is declared in the bill that the purpose of the convention is to consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the State of North Carolina as a member of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress, and delegates are to be chosen on the 7th and assemble in Raleigh on the 18th of February next. As the bill and report of the majority do not indicate any specific grievances, the minority of your Committee on Federal Relations are unable to determine whether it is intended to make the impression that the Federal Government has recently assumed any unusual and menacing attitude towards North Carolina, affecting her equality and rights as one of the United States. Exercising the right of conjecture the minority of your Committee suppose that the grievances complained of are the *personal liberty laws* enacted by some of the Northern States, hindering the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave law. If the minority of your Committee be not mistaken in this conjecture, they would respectfully suggest that, inasmuch as these grievances have existed for a long time under the present and former administrations of the Federal Government, which administrations have met the approbation of a large majority of the people of this State, they cannot now constitute a very urgent reason for the present legislature to call out the citizens upon such short notice, at an unusual and inclement season of the year, to vote for delegates to a State Convention called, as it is, for the purpose of changing the relations of the State to the Federal Government. The laws complained of are not the acts of the General Government, but of particular States, and being unconstitutional, are null and void. If, however, the grievance complained of and not disclosed is the election of Lincoln to the Presidency—an election effected by a minority vote, in consequence of divisions among his opponents—it is, in the opinion of the Minority, an inadequate cause for calling a Convention so hastily, with extraordinary power, which may place North Carolina out of the Union before the 4th of March next, and before the country can be officially informed of the policy of the incoming administration. Would it not be more prudent to abide the determination of the great efforts now being made at Washington city and elsewhere by patriotic men, to compromise all difficulties, and obtain more secure guaranties against the unfriendly legislation of certain Northern States? Let the people have time to deliberate that North Carolina may not be precipitated out of the Union, and her influence as a *peace maker* between the North and South utterly destroyed. It is further objected to the bill, as reported, that it is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State and the usages of the Legislature. The first section of the fourth article of the State constitution provides that no convention of the people of the State shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly, and the latter part of said section provides for amendments by the General Assembly. The act of 1856–'57 of the Legislature, amending the Constitution, immediately following the enacting clause, has the words, "two-thirds of the whole number of each House concurring," and the minority of your Committee, entertaining no doubt but that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House is demanded to call a Convention of the people, recommend that these words be inserted immediately after the enacting clause of the first section of the reported bill; and in conclusion the minority of your Committee respectfully suggest that measures be taken to procure a Convention of all the States of the Union, with a view to a final settlement of all subjects in controversy between the Northern and Southern States; and if such final settlement cannot be satisfactorily made, that a peaceable separation of the States and an equitable distribution of the property of the Federal Government among all the States, may be brought about. And the minority further recommend that the bill reported by the majority do not pass.

GILES MEBANE,
NATHAN NEWBY,
DAVID OUTLAW.

On Thursday, Mr Foust presented a memorial from Randolph, in favor of taxing dogs, in order to encourage the growing of wool.

Mr Peebles, a memorial from Northampton, in favor of the transportation of free negroes from the State, or to reduce them to a state of slavery.

Mr Blue, a resolution requiring the military committee to inquire as to the propriety and cost of erecting two arsenals in this State.

Mr Marsh, a bill to provide for limited partnerships.

Mr Cowles, authorizing the banks to issue bills of any denomination not less than one dollar.

Mr Davis, to incorporate the Industrial Savings Bank of Charlotte.

Mr Person, to incorporate the Wilmington water works company.

Mr Faison, to prevent the county courts of Sampson from issuing retail license in any district without the consent of a majority of free-holders thereof.

Mr Cowles, to allow Wm W Long, Sheriff of Yadkin, to collect arrearage of taxes.

Mr Wright, to incorporate the Fayetteville Light Infantry.

Mr Barringer, for the relief of several sheriffs.

Mr Williamson, concerning county courts in Columbus.

Mr Small, to prevent free negroes and slaves being present at political meetings.

Mr Waugh, to require registration of free negroes.

Mr Guthrie, to abolish the freehold qualification of jurors.

Mr Gorrell, to abolish jury trials in the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Mr Cannady, to reduce the salary of the superintendent of Common Schools.

The bill extending the time for the stay of executions was tabled, 57 to 49.

On Friday, Mr Davis presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Bladen; also, a bill to incorporate the Bladen Guards Volunteer Company, in Elizabeth.

The bill to establish Mitchell County, out of Yancey, Watauga, &c., passed 2d reading.

There was considerable discussion on a bill to amend Rev. Code, Corporations, by making general provisions for organizing incorporated companies in which shares of stock are $5, which ended in its re-commitment. So also, on a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Chatham County Court, in the midst of which the House adjourned.

We have no letter from our Commons Reporter this morning, and are without Saturday's proceedings in that House.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Constitutional Union resolutions were presented from meetings in Halifax, Martin, and Iredell.

A resolution offered by Mr. Erwin to employ a military man to aid the operations of the Military committee, was rejected.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill concerning trafficking with slaves. Mr. Barringer, to incorporate the town of Davidson, in Mecklenburg. Mr. Dockery, authorizing the sheriff of Richmond to collect arrearages of taxes. Mr. Erwin, to establish a new county, by the name of Clingman.

Mr. Brown's resolution to send commissioners to S. C., &c., were taken up and after a speech from Mr. B., (not reported,) Mr. Morehead said that he opposed this conference with South Carolina, because she did not want to confer with any State; that if she wishes to go out of the Union let her go; but when she wishes a conference with us, and she respectfully asks a conference, then we will confer with her. He thought that North Carolina's being so alarmed about a dissolution of the Union would destroy all the moral effect of the secession of the State of South Carolina. He took ground against the peaceable right of secession, though he acknowledged an inherent right of revolution in all men and all governments, but if a State did secede, there was no provision in the Constitution for forcing her into the Union, because such an event was not contemplated by the framers of that instrument. He thought the Union could yet be saved. There was already a returning sense of justice in the Northern States.

The Senate adjourned without a vote.

The annexed letters from our Reporter give the proceedings of Friday and Saturday:—

FROM OUR SENATE REPORTER.

FRIDAY, December 14.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock to-day. Mr. Shaw presented a memorial from sundry creditors of the C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co. Referred.

Mr. Lane, from the Committee on propositions and grievances, reported resolutions, recommending their passage, authorizing the sureties of Geo. W. Glass, late sheriff of McDowell Co., and the sureties of G. H. Holland and William Green, late sheriffs of the County of Haywood, to collect arrears of taxes. Also resolutions in favor of Cooper Prince, Jno. H. Harwood and Leah Coleman. Mr. Humphrey, from the Committee on corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Lake Ellis Co., in Craven, recommending its passage.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson introduced a bill to incorporate the Silver Valley mining Co , in the county of Davidson. Referred.

Mr. Turner, a bill to abolish the freehold qualification for Jurors. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, his resolution concerning the tax on collateral descents was taken up and discussed. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to impose no higher tax on the estates of deceased persons, descending, or bequeathed, or distributable among collaterals, than they shall impose on estates, descending, bequeathed, or distributable among the lineal descendants of the deceased.

Mr. Dockery urged its passage, and said in the course of his remarks, that it was a matter in which he felt no particular interest, there being *no probability of any Dockery dying without issue.*

Messrs. Turner, Hall, Dobson and Lane opposed the resolution. Mr. Sharpe urged its adoption. Finally, on motion of Mr. Dockery, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1858-59, granting original and exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal causes, and State prosecutions, where the intervention of a jury may be necessary, to the Superior Courts of Burke County.

The object of the bill was to restore the jurisdiction of petty criminal causes to the County Courts. On motion of Mr. Avery, the rules were suspended, the bill passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to amend chapter 81st, sections 31 and 40, of the Revised Code, concerning the payment of witnesses, was put on its 2d reading. Rejected after discussion between Messrs. Barringer, Street, Dobson and Arendell.

A message from the House transmitted a message from the Governor, enclosing a letter from Governor Houston of Texas, and resolutions of the Texas Legislature, proposing a general Convention of the Southern States. The House proposed that the letter and resolutions be printed. The Senate concurred.

The hour of noon having arrived the special order was taken up, viz: the resolutions of Mr. Brown of Caswell, appointing Commissioners to attend the South Carolina Convention.

Mr. Ramsay addressed the Senate at considerable length, opposing the resolutions, on the ground that no good would result from sending this commission.

Mr. Erwin addressed the Senate. He said he would not discuss the right of secession. It was an abstract question. He however was in favor of resistance, immediate, determined, and fearless, to northern aggression; he cared not whether this were called secession, rebellion or treason. He strongly opposed a longer submission to insult and outrage, and eloquently portrayed the wrongs which the South had suffered. He, for one, did not believe in "watching and waiting" until the sentinel was surprised on the watch-tower. A dissolution of the Union was inevitable. He hoped it would be a peaceable one—that there would be no effusion of blood. He could not draw, as others did, favorable auguries for the future, based on the few and faint indications of returning conservatism at the North. Nor could he base a single hope for the perpetuity of the Union, on the fact that Lincoln had been elected by a mere minority vote. The crisis was upon us and we should meet it like men.

This is but a meagre skeleton of Mr. Erwin's able and eloquent speech. It was by far the most effective effort in favor of disunion I have ever heard.

Applause in the lobbies and galleries was promptly repressed by the Speaker.

Mr. Brown characterized the report of the discussion on Tuesday, between Mr. Avery and himself, published in the State Journal, as a gross perversion of facts. Injustice had been done him, in the wilful omission to publish Mr. Avery's disclaimer of personal reference. Mr. Avery made a brief explanation.

Mr. Bledsoe moved with Mr. Brown's concurrence to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Brown said he was willing the resolutions should be thus disposed of because their passage now would accomplish little good. When first introduced the Senate would have voted for them, as was evinced by the votes on various questions and motions arising out of their introduction; but every species of Parliamentary tactics had been resorted to, to delay a final vote and to clog them with amendments, until now it was useless to pass them.

The resolutions were laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Mr Erwin submitted a memorial from a meeting at Hendersonville, urging the calling of a State Convention and a general Convention of all the Southern States. Laid on the table.

Mr Morehead, a bill to incorporate the Adams' Hill Mining Company. Referred.

Mr Street, a bill for the relief of the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co.

Mr Walker, a bill to incorporate the Central R. R. Co. of North and South Carolina. Referred.

The resolution in favor of A C Latham, late Sheriff of Craven, was put on its 2d reading. Mr Walker moved to amend by inserting the name of E C Greer, late Sheriff of Mecklenburg. Adopted. And Mr Thomas of Davidson moved to add E D Hampton, late Sheriff of Davidson.

Messrs Waugh and Outlaw thought that these amendments should be investigated by the Committee. The Senate could not tell, without such investigation, whether they were entitled to the relief they asked.

On motion of Mr Shaw, the resolution and amendments were re-committed.

A bill to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company passed its 2d and 3d readings, the rules having been suspended on motion of Mr Thomas of Davidson.

A resolution in favor of John M. Morehead and Wm. H. Arendell passed its 2d reading. Discussion arose as to whether this resolution required a public notice of 30 days, as in case of private bills. The Senate decided that it did not require such notice, and it passed its 3d reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to incorporate the City of Morehead was put on its 2d reading, and sundry amendments by Mr. Arendell were adopted. Mr. A. stated briefly the reasons which rendered this act necessary.

Mr. Morehead opposed the bill. Most of the property within the proposed corporate limits was owned by persons resident in other parts of the State. Those who reside there own but little of the property which it is proposed to empower them to tax. As to what the Senator had said about laying out streets, &c., he deemed this incorporation wholly unnecessary for that purpose, as the land is a dead level and the town unfortunately is *all street* now. He wished that this were not the case. He hoped it would rapidly increase in size and importance, and he would then be glad to see it incorporated He would not oppose the bill if the gentleman would insert a proviso, that none but the voters in the city should be taxed for the benefit of the corporation After some further remarks by Mr. Arendell, the bill passed its 2d reading.

A bill to incorporate the Orange Light Infantry passed its 2d reading and was re-committed to the Military Committee.

A bill to incorporate the Buncombe Riflemen passed 3d reading.

An engrossed resolution and a bill in favor of the sureties of Geo. W. Glass, late Sheriff of McDowell county, passed their 2d and 3d readings and were ordered to be enrolled.

Several private bills of even less interest than the above, were acted on

We had a heavy snow last night The atmosphere is raw and chill, and the streets are alive with sleighs, whose tinkling bells make merry music.

There is nothing *new* worthy of record. REPORTER.

CONGRESS.—The Treasury note bill has passed.

In the Senate, Mr. Wigfall of Texas has made a furious disunion speech. In the midst of his rant he said, "This Union is gone. The cold sweat of death is on it. It is now dead, lying in state."

On Thursday, Mr. Johnson, Tennessee Democrat, offered resolutions and proposed amendments to the constitution, for the settlement of the sectional question, and Mr. Wigfall concluded his three days' fire-eating.

In the House, various resolutions, nearly all conservative and conciliatory, were offered, including several by Republican members.

On Thursday, other resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee of 33, and land grants and the public printing discussed.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

EXCHANGE.—What little exchange the banks here have to sell, they part with, we understand, at 3 per cent. In the street sales have been made at 3 to 5 per cent A broker from abroad paid the highest rate a few days ago, so we hear.

At Richmond, exchange on New York sells at 8 to 9, on Philadelphia 6 to 7, on Baltimore 5 to 5½. Specie 7 to 9 per cent. premium. North Carolina banks notes (except Miners and Planters Bank,) 3 per cent. discount; South Carolina notes 5 per cent. discount.

WHO MAKE THE NOISE?—It is often remarked, that while South Carolina and her more Southern neighbors are going out of the Union because of the non-enforcement of the fugitive law, (though she has no fugitives to reclaim,) the border States of Virginia, Kentucky, &c. are against present secession, (though they do have many fugitives.) It is a curious fact, and can only be accounted for by those other facts, that a dissolution of the Union would quadruple the number of fugitives—of whom none would be recovered or recoverable;—and that they, the border States, would have the fighting to do—for fighting between the border States would be inevitable. South Carolina would be comparatively out of danger, with North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland lying between her and the enemy. She can afford, therefore, to display her chivalry—at that safe distance. Our fire-eaters here in North Carolina are slightly less belligerent than those of South Carolina; Virginia still less; and Maryland least of all. By the time we reach the line it is no joke; if the Union should be dissolved they know who will have to bear the brunt of the fight. As this geographical scale of chivalry—this increased "cavorting" as the distance from danger is increased—is so manifest, we have often wondered that the idea never struck the cavorters themselves. But they alone of all the world seem to be oblivious to it. A plain farmer of this county "brought down the house," in our late county meeting, by remarking, that it was not the talkers who would have the fighting to do in case of disunion, but the plain working men of the country like himself. In the same vein the Raleigh Standard says:—

"We again say to the people without respect to party, *hold your meetings*—hold them in your Captain's districts, as well as at your county seats. Let your voices be heard. If professional politicians, under the influence of the Governor of the State, who is committed to disunion, attempt to lead *you* or dictate to *you*, tell them to stand aside and to learn that *you*, and not *they*, are the masters in North Carolina. If disunion comes *the people* will have to bear the consequences. If soldiers are called for, *the people* will have to shoulder their muskets and march. If more money is wanted *the people* will have to pay it over to the sheriffs. Let *the people*, then, decide this momentous question for themselves; and let mere agitators, and those who have nothing to lose, but every thing to gain by revolution, and the two-penny orators, who speak but to inflame, and who in the day of danger, like Thersites, would do more talking than fighting, *be made to know their places.* When the lion roars let the mice and the minks retire to their holes."

CHATHAM COUNTY.—A friend in Chatham writes to encourage us in our "work of patriotism, for the preservation of the Union," that he knows of but two men in Chatham and not one in Moore who is in favor of secession. The farmers of his section, who are a large majority of the citizens, are Union men.

YADKIN COUNTY.—We learn from a reliable source that it is not known that there is a single disunionist *per se* in Yadkin County.

STOCKS.—State stocks have risen: North Carolina 80, Virginia 78, Tennessee 71, Missouri 66.

U. S. 5 per cents have fallen to 85.

CENSUS OF NEWBERN.—Whites 2,342, slaves 2,270, free colored 714. Total 5,326. Total in 1850, 4,681.

CASWELL ELECTION.—E. K. Withers, Esq. has been elected to the Commons, in place of Mr. Kerr, resigned.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 6th inst., by R. W. Goldston, Esq., Mr. ELI BREWER, of Chatham county, to Miss MARGARET HOWARD.

In Sampson county, on the 29th of November, by Jas. A. Warwick, Esq., Mr. HENRY C. HOLLAND to Miss SUSAN C. McCULLEN.

In the vicinity of Rockingham, N. C., on the 16th ult., by Rev. S. D. Adams, Mr. MARTIN V. TERRY to Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of John Shortridge, Esq., all of Richmond county.

Also, at Long's Hotel, in the town of Rockingham, on the 14th ult., by the same, Mr. THOMAS COOPER, formerly of Mississippi, to Miss SARAH JANE LONG, daughter of Major R. T. Long.

Also, in Marlboro' District, S. C., on the 8th of Oct., last, by Rev. H. Covington, Mr HENRY H. COVINGTON to Miss TERESE DAWKINS, all of Richmond Co.

In Johnston county, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 29th ult., by Robin Mashingwell, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM T. WESTBROOK to Miss PENINEY SMITH; all of Johnston. Also, in the same county, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 2d inst., by John Harper, Esq., Mr. REUBEN WEAVER to Miss KISEY INGRAM, of Johnston.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. H. McNeill, Dr. T. M. WATSON to KATE E., daughter of the late Daniel McArn, of Robeson county.

DIED,

In this county, on December 1st, ISAAC, son of John T. Wright, Esq., aged 13 years.

In Robeson county, on the 15th ult., JOHN MORRISON, in the 81st year of his age He was born on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and came to this State 70 years ago.

In Robeson county, on the 30th October last, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WATSON, relict of the late Alexander Watson, and daughter of the late John McLean, Esq.

In this county, 18th October, Mrs. FLORA McLEAN in the 80th year of her age. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for sixty years. And from the patient resignation with which she endured her protracted illness, as well as from her conversation, she gave evidence of the power and consolation of reilgion in the soul. "Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."

At the residence of her father, in Drew county, Ark., on the 14th ult., after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA C., daughter of Jno and Nancy Hussey, aged about 19.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—Will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.
Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos
Carolinian 6 months.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Daniel S. Dickinson will be tendered the place of Secretary of State, in place of Gen. Cass, resigned.

It is reported that Secretary Floyd strongly coincided with Cass, as to the necessity of reinforcing Fort Moultrie, believing that otherwise Col. Anderson and his handful of men, who have charge of the fort, would be sacrificed.

There are conflicting reports as to the authority of the President's assurances that no attempts at present will be made against federal, military or judicial authority in South Carolina.

The publication of a manifesto by the Southern members has produced a depressing effect upon the conservatives, who say that they are now satisfied that the former are opposed to any compromise.

Several conciliatory measures were proposed today in the Committee of Thirty-Three. Speeches were made and opinions interchanged, but there was no decisive action. Adjourned to Monday.

The Southern Manifesto alluded to above is an address signed by Reagan of Texas, Hindman of Ark., Landrum of Lou., all the Mississippi members, all the Alabama members but Houston and Cobb, all the Georgians except Hill and Hardeman, all the South Carolinians here, and Ruffin of N. C., and sent South, declaring that there is no hope whatever of conciliation, and urging immediate secession. This fact came to the knowledge of the committee of 33 while in session, and Mr. Dunn of Indiana offered resolutions in effect that

Whereas, Serious dissatisfaction and difficulties exist in the Southern States, which are likely to lead to a disruption of the Government unless some means are speedily adopted to restore peace and confidence,

Resolved, That we will at the earliest possible moment adopt all legal and constitutional means to secure the rights of the States, and give all necessary guaranties of the same.

The resolution passed almost unanimously.

Gen. R. Davis of Miss. violently denounced the resolution as an attempted fraud on the South, only intended to delay action. He at once summoned a Southern caucus, which condemned the resolution and proceedings of the committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The public mind has been more excited than at any previous time. Early in the day, strong hopes were rife that the conservative movements among the people North and South, together with concessions in the Committee of Thirty-Three, would form a basis for amicable adjustment, but the resignation of Cass and the resolve of the Southern extremists to accept no compromise, added to the dogged silence on the part of the Congressional Republicans, have produced a depression among the most hopeful, scarcely conceivable.

In some quarters the assurances that South Carolina will not resist the federal laws till the expiration of Buchanan's term are regarded as mere promises to quiet apprehensions in official quarters. Gen. Scott has expressed the opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, is still opposed to such a course, for prudential reasons, and is apprehensive that it would augment the present excitement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Buchanan issued a proclamation this morning appointing the 4th of January next as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, to avert the alarming political danger and fearful distress and panic in the land. He says all hope of the Union seems to have deserted the minds of men. In this hour of calamity and peril, to whom can we resort for relief but to God alone? His Omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies.

Decline in the Price of Slaves.—Robert White sold on Thursday last, a negro man aged about 35 years, and a good blacksmith, for $800. Two months ago he would have brought $1,500. A likely negro boy, aged about 9 years, brought $400.—*Romney (Va.) Argus.*

Union Meeting in Commons Hall.—An enthusiastic Constitutional Union meeting was held in Commons Hall on Thursday night. That honest old patriot, Col. Harrington, of Harnett, presided.—*Raleigh Standard.*

[We learn from Harnett that there is remarkable unanimity in that county in opposition to secession —OBSERVER.]

The line of steamers from Boston to Charleston has been discontinued.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—December 17.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow 1 35, Virgin $1, Hard 45.
Spirits Turpentine—Last sales at 23 cents.
Cotton—A little better feeling; none in market to-day. Last sales at 8⅝.
No other change to note. But little doing.
Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 15, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 75, Virgin 1 40, Hard 85. Spirits, straight 28, N Y bbls. 30. Tar 1 50. Cotton, low to good middling 8¾ to 9¼. Pea Nuts 1 25. No other transactions. During week, last sales of No. 1 Rosin 1 25. N C Bacon sides 13. No other report.

At New York, Cotton steady with considerable sales on Thursday and Friday; middling uplands 10. Flour dull; Southern 4 75 to 5 10. Wheat, choice white 1 40, red 1 18 to 1 20. Spirits firm at 32. Rosin dull.

NOTICE.

THE UNION MEN of the County of Bladen, without regard to party, are requested to meet at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the last Saturday in December, instant, for the purpose of deliberation and counsel in regard to the condition of the Country.
Dec. 14. 79-tt

Flavoring Extracts.

ROSE, VANILLA and LEMON, selling at 15 CTS. PER BOTTLE; usual price 25 cents; at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

French Perfumery.

FINE COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, LAVENDER, various kinds, all AT COST, at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Gloves, Hosiery, Silk Ties, &c. &c.
AT COST,
At O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Come to the Cheap Store and buy
Your CLOTHING.
Handsome Cassimere Suits at $12 50.
Silk Velvet Vests, superior Goods, at $6 50.
Cashmere Vests at $3.
Blk Doeskin Pants at $4 50.
All kinds of goods AT COST, to close business, at
Dec'r 14. O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Permanently Located.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of the Distillery of McLaurin & Strange, considers himself permanently located for the purpose of distilling Turpentine, and will pay the highest cash prices for Turpentine delivered at the Distillery. Prompt and personal attention will be given to the business, unless prevented by some unforeseen event. Very thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, he solicits an increased continuance of the same.
W. T. RHODES.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec 15, 1860. 1t

For Sale.

7 CORDS Oak and Hickory WOOD at the Rail Road Depot. Inquire of A. W. STEEL.
Dec'r 15. 1t

Negroes Wanted!

LIBERAL prices will be paid for Boys and Girls, by
M. A. BAKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec'r 17, 1860. 79-3t

The Eclectic Magazine for Jan.
Dec'r 17. E. J. HALE & SONS.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS school comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$15
" " College Classes,	20
" " Drawing, (materials included,)	12
" " Painting in Water Colors,	15
" " Oil Painting, (materials included,)	20
" " Wax Work, (materials included,)	10
" " Embroidery, (materials included,)	10
" " Music, (instrument furnished,)	28
" " Board, (washing included,)	50

REMARKS.

Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers. Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions Correspondents will direct their favors to
MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.
REFERENCE:—Rev. J. McDaniel, Mr. J. M. Beasley, Mr. J. Hollingsworth.
Dec'r 12. 79-6t

Fruit Trees and Plants at Auction.

TO-MORROW the 18th Dec'r, I shall sell at Auction, a great variety of DWARF and STANDARD PEAR TREES of the choicest kind. Also, perpetual Carnation Pink, Japonica, &c. A fine collection of Dwarfs, Cherry, Plum, Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines. The above Trees and Plants have been grown by J. M. Bonnot of the Seaboard Nursery. Catalogue may be seen to-day at Sales-room. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Dec'r 17, 1860. 1t

PORT WARDEN'S SALE.
300 BAGS RIO COFFEE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY next, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell on Wharf, in front of the Office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., under inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern,

300 Bags Rio Coffee,

Slightly damaged Ex. Brig ——— on her voyage from Rio de Janeiro to this Port.
D. PIGOTT, Auct'r.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13. 1t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly, to incorporate the "La Fayette Light Infantry" of this place. 1t

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BROWN & CARTER was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Those indebted to the late Firm are requested to make payment by the 1st day January, 1861.
BROWN & CARTER,
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec. 10, 1860.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of A. D. Brown in the business of the late firm of Brown & Carter, would inform his customers and friends generally, that the usual Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTING, &c. &c., will be kept constantly on hand at the old stand, (Brick Store) where he would be glad to have them call and favor him with a liberal share of their patronage, as heretofore. J. R. CARTER.
Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 10. 79-3t

CLARK & TURLINGTON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a number of negroes to hire for the ensuing year; among them are men, women, boys and girls, also one good Carpenter. Also several small boys and girls to hire for board and clothing. E. J. LILLY
Dec. 15. 78-2w

Joseph W. Barbour,
INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.
Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

For the Ladies!

LADIES' DOE GAUNTLETS, very handsome at 60 cents per pair.
LADIES' RETICULES, 75 cents and upwards.
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, $2 50.
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, genuine article, 50 cents.
PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, 35 cts.
And a variety of other articles selling AT and LESS THAN COST, to close our business.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Dec'r 12. 78-2t

Coffee! Coffee!

3000 BAGS, good quality, now being landed ex-brig Union State, direct from Rio Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 78-2w

Kerosene Oil, light colored, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Nov. 17, 860. 67tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in anothe column.
Feb'y 3, 1860 60-1Y

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE PREACHERS

of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

The following appointments for the coming year, were made at Salisbury, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., when the Conference adjourned.

RALEIGH DISTRICT—W BARRINGER, P. E.
" City Mission, S D Peeler.
" Colored Mission, W E Pell
" Circuit, R C Maynard
Tar River, J B Martin, J Reid.
Henderson, Lemon Shell
Person, Paul J Caraway
Leesburg, Alfred Normon.
Granville, Theophilus W Moore
Chapel Hill, J A Cuninggim.
Hillsboro', B F Guthrie.
Louisburg, M C Thomas.
Nashville, R T N Stevenson.
Hillsboro' Circuit, J W Tinnin.
Rufus T Heflin, Editor of N C Ch. Advocate, and W E Pell, Assistant Editor.
J P Moore, Ag't for Amer. Bible Society.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—N F REID, P. E.
Greensboro' Station, L L Hendren
{ Guilford, Chas H Phillips.
{ South Guilford, R S Webb.
Davidson, J W Lewis.
Forsyth, D W Doub.
Stokes, W B Richardson.
Winston, James E Mann.
High Point, O J Brent and J B Allford.
Wentworth, D R Bruton.
Alamance, C M Pepper.
Yanceyville, T P Ricard.
Franklinsville, Geo E Wyche.
Trinity College, B Craven.
Ashboro, Jeff H Robbins.
B Craven, Pres't & N H D Wilson, Agt Trinity College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—W H BOBBITT, P. E.
Salisbury, A W Mangum.
Rowan, R A Willis
East Rowan, F H Wood.
Mocksville, W C Garmon and W Albea
Iredell, J W Floyd and T B Reeks
South Iredell, W D Meacham.
Alexander, T L Triplett.
Jonesville, J T Keerans.
Wilkes, W M Robey.
{ Surry, James F Smoot.
{ Sauratown Mission, S H Helsabeck.
Blue Ridge Mission, J W Avent.
Fisher's River Mission, J M Gunn.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—J T WYCHE, P. E.
{ Washington Station, C P Jones.
{ Avent Chapel, to be supplied.
Roanoke, J L Fisher, T B Kingsbury.
Warren, J H Wheeler and J W Jenkins
Plymouth, Joseph Wheeler.
Williamston, W S Chaffin.
Greenville, R P Bibb.
Columbia, B B Culbreth.
Mattamuskeet, W M Walsh and W A Smith.
Bath, W H Moore.
{ Neuse, W F Clegg.
{ Swift Creek Mission, J H Hill.
Portsmouth and Ocracocke, A R Raven.
Cape Hatteras Mission, M M Taylor.
Roanoke Col'd Mission, M J Hunt.
Tarborough, J B Bobbitt.
Tar River Col'd Mission, M H Hight.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—WM. CLOSS, P. E.
Newbern Station—Centenary, J S Long.
Andrew Chapel Mission, N A Hooker.
Newbern Circuit, J J Hines.
Snow Hill, Geo W Deems.
Wilson, H T Hudson, N A H Goddin.
Centenary Mission, C W King.
Smithfield, Carson Parker.
Johnston Mission, J R Brooks
Goldsboro', R S Moran.
Everettsville, B F Long.
Jones, F J Eatman.
Trent, E A Wilson, P W Yarrell.
Beaufort—Ann street, R G Barrett.
Purvis Chapel, John Jones.
Straits, T L Troy.
Edgecombe, W H Barnes.
Morehead City, E A Yates.
Cape Lookout Mission, to be supplied.
Wayne Female College, S M Frost, President.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—C. F. DEEMS, P. E.
Wilmington—Front street, T W Guthrie.
Fifth street, Jas W Wheeler.
Seaman's Bethel—Jno N Andrews
Topsail, J B Bailey.
Duplin, J B Williams.
Magnolia, D B Nicholson.
Onslow, Dougan C Johnson.
Sampson, H H Gibbons, L W Martin, Sup
{ Bladen, W Harris.
{ South River Mission, D Culbreth
Elizabeth, J P Simpson.
Whiteville, T J Gattie.
Smithville, A D Betts.
Cape Fear Mission, W M D Moore.
North East, John C Brent.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—PETER DOUB, P. E.
Fayetteville Station, L S Burkhead.
Evans' Chapel, Jno L Newby.
Fayetteville Circuit, J C Thomas.
Cape Fear, G Farrar.
Haw River, S D Adams.
Pittsboro', P H Scovell.
Deep River, C M Anderson.
Montgomery, Z Rush.
Rockingham, J Tillett, W H Wheeler.
Uwharrie, J C Moses.
Robeson, W M Jordan, one to be supplied.
Missionary to China, Marcus L. Wood.

DIED,

In this town, on the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY FRIZELL, consort of Wm. T. Frizell, aged 55 years.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants,
75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85, Duane St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
ALSO THE
AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
At FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C

THE subscriber has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,* READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Which he is offering at prices that defy competition. His stock of

Kerseys, Blankets, Negro Brogans, Ladies' Dress Goods, Silk and Velvet Bonnets, and Ready-Made Clothing,

is unusually large. All he wishes is to have his friends and customers come and see them, as he knows the prices will suit.

E. LILLY.
Sept. 20, 1860. 55*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH,	N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C.	For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.
The Bill of Complaint of Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, and Isham P. Walters,
Against
Albert Peacock, and Robert McKenzie.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, Albert Peacock, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to make his personal appearance at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint against him filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in March, 1860.
75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.—In Equity.
Jane Baker vs. James Baker.
Petition for Divorce. A Vinculo Matirmonii.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant, James Baker, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina: he is hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the Petition filed against him, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. 1860.
75*6t] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Office of the Clerk & Master in Equity, Asheboro, Nov. 12th, 1860.

WHEREAS Isaiah K. Craven, Executor of John R. Craven, deceased, has filed in this office his petition against Ransom W. Craven, and wife Nancy, Laura Craven, Joseph K. Craven, and others, to settle up the estate of his Testator. And it appearing by the allegations of said Petition, verified by affidavits, that Ransom W. Craven and wife Nancy, Joseph K. Craven, Wm. T. Sutton and wife Charity, Franklin Craven, Alijah Craven, and Eli Adaline Craven are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk & Master of Randolph Court of Equity, at office in Asheboro', this 12th of November, 1860.
71*6w] S. S. JACKSON, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.
John H. Montgomery, Adm'r. of Green Smith, Dec'd., vs. Richmond Smith, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ON motion, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, widow of Thomas Johnson, Dec'd., and Cuddey Smith, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer newspaper, published in the town of Fayetteville, that the said John Smith, Nelson Smith, Nancy Johnson, and Cuddy Smith, be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of Oct., A. D. 1860.
78*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860.
A. W. Poöl & Co., vs. Timothy Lucas.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Timothy Lucas, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, that the said Timothy Lucas be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in January next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Lands shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's Debt, Interest and Cost of suit, and sale ordered accordingly.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860.
78*6t] JOHN McLENNAN, Clerk.

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.
NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the public. Office on Hay Street, four doors West of Post Office, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged.
July 13, 1860. 35-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT may be seen regularly at his Office on Person Street, two doors East of the Market, during the hours of from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Oct. 1. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

M. A. BAKER,
COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.
Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22. 63tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Bommission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.
Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
W. P. KENDALL & SON,
General Commission Merchants,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited.
On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.
Oct. 17, 1860. 68tf

Fall Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of
Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
October 8, 1860.

A. W. FULLER,
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND
Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.
C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JNO. S. DANCY,	JNO. H. HYMAN,	F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'.	*Lat of Scotland Neck.*	*Late of Warrenton.*

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK.
HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

EDWIN H. RANNEY,
General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.
Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.

REFERENCES:

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Charleston.	WALKER, EVANS & Co. Charleston	
S WYATT & Co.	"	ELLIS & MITCHELL, Wilmington.
JAMES TUPPER, Esq.	"	HENRY NUTT, Esq.
B C. PRESSLEY, Esq.	"	Rev JAMES B. TAYLOR, Richm'd.
W. Y LEITCH, Esq.	"	Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, California
WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M. D	"	JESSE W. BENEDICT, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. B. CARSON Ed So. Bap		JOHN W. SEXTON, Esq., Phila.

March 9. 99-1Y

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.
July 17, 1860. 36tf

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.
May 5, 1860. 15-1y

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All who have negroes for sale, would do well to give us a call or address us.

J. A McARTHUR. } POWELL & McARTHUR.
L. A. POWELL. }
Clinton, N. C., July 9, 1860. 33-6mpd

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit. By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 1st of May 1860, as a runaway, a negro who says he is free, that his name is HENDERSON SEARS, and that he is from Davidson County, and was bound to David Hunt. He is about 26 years old, 6 ft. high, and weighs about 180 lbs.; had on when taken up a hickory shirt, black Cas. pants, and black round coat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. L. McKAY, Jailer.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

The Law of Sales of Personal Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.
Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.
Wendell's Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.
Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.
Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,
MALE AND FEMALE.
FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of Jan'y 1861. Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female department in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.
Dec'r 7. 77*2m

Carthage Male and Female Institute.
JAS. D. McIVER, Prin. of Male Department.
Mrs. R. C. CHISHOLM, Prin. of Female Department.
Miss M. C. ROBERTSON, Instructress in Music.

NEXT session will begin on Tuesday after 2d Monday in Jan'y 1861
Tuition as heretofore.
Carthage, Dec. 1, 1860. 75-*4t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.
Dec. 7. 77*tf

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Teacher in a Preparatory School, by a Southern Graduate. Good references given if required. For particulars address IRA T. WOODALL, Smithfield, N. C.
Dec'r 7. 77-4t*

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO TAKE CHARGE of the Edinboro' Academy, as Principal, for the next year, and longer, if mutual satisfaction is given.

The next session will commence about the 15th Jan'y next, and the Trustees desire to engage a competent teacher by that time.

This is a *mixed* School and is intended to be one of high grade, where ladies and gentlemen can receive a thorough education.

Two young Ladies have been employed to teach Music and the Ornamentals, and assist in the Preparatory department.

The School is yet in its infancy, having been only ten months in operation, (two sessions.)

From its pleasant and healthy location, in a moral and intelligent neighborhood, and its present flourishing condition, a successful future is anticipated.

A teacher who has had some experience would be preferred, and none need apply, unless they have undoubted testimonials as to character and ability.

A liberal salary will be given, with choice to take the profits of the School.

For more particulars, address the "Trustees of Edinboro' Academy" at Edinboro', Montgomery Co., N. C.
Nov. 28. 77-2t*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for a bill to incorporate the Trustees of a Scientific Institute—devoted to the encouragement of Mechanic Arts, or Home Manufacture, Agriculture, and Military Tactics, to be located in Cumberland County, N. C.
Dec. 10.—77-3t REFORMATION.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

CAPE FEAR LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his PLANTATION, lying on the East side of the River, four miles below Fayetteville, known as the Blocker Land, containing 640 Acres. This place has the character of being among the best Tracts of Land on the river to the number of acres. It is about equally divided between rich Swamp and Hickory ridges. Lock's Creek, a fine water power, runs through the tract.

If desired, I will also sell 2 or 3 Hundred Acres of good Farming Land of an adjoining tract. Also, Growing Crops, stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, &c.

JONATHAN EVANS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 29. 31-tf*

C. T. HAIGH & SONS,
OFFER FOR SALE—

Rio, Laguira, Java and St. Domingo Coffee; Crushed, Loaf, Cut Loaf, A. B. and C. Coffee Sugars; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Steel, Nails; Horse Shoes; Hoop Iron and Rivets; Trace Chains; Anvils; Hammers; Shovel and Tongs; Coffee Mills; Shovels, Spades; Scythes; Hoes; Fry Pans; Hollow-Ware; Shot; Lead; Bagging and Rope; Buckets; Fish; &c., &c.
Sept. 30. 67-2t-*6t

GUANO.

A SUPPLY of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, always on hand. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 30. 67-2t-*6t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

NEW GOODS!
A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are
Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—
A large Stock of Groceries.
Also, a Large and General Assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67*8m

GRAND "UNION MEETING" IN UPPER ROBESON.

ON FRIDAY the 21st Dec., (inst.) there will be a "Grand Union Rally," at the upper Cross Roads in Robeson County, at the residence of Wm. H. Bailey, on the Camden Stage road.

The following speakers have been invited, and are expected to attend, viz: Col. N. A. McLean, T. J. Norment, Giles Leitch, Esqs., Robeson, Col. John W. Cameron, O. H. Dockery, Esqs., Richmond, together with several others.

The public generally, and the citizens of Robeson *particularly* requested to attend.
Dec. 5. MANY UNION MEN.

Union Meeting in Johnston.

ON Saturday, the 22d inst., there will be a meeting of the friends of the Union in Smithfield. All Union men are invited to attend and give their aid for the maintenance of the Union. MANY CITIZENS.
Dec'r 1, 1860.

THE EXERCISES OF THE BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL
WILL BE OPENED TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st 1861.

TO those who will favor us with their patronage we would say, no pains are spared for the intellectual, moral and religious advancement of those who are placed under our care.

Being in a quiet and moral community of farmers, there are as few of the allurements of vice as are to be found in any situation.

Buffalo is two miles West of Jonesboro'.

Students coming on the Fayetteville & W. R. R. will be brought over free of charge, if they will let us know when to meet them.

At least fifty students can be accommodated with board, within one and a half miles of the School House, at $40 per Session of five months.

Eight or ten young Ladies can board in the family of the Principals.

Tuition as heretofore, viz: $8, $10, $12 50, and $15, according to advancement.

One-half of board and tuition due at the commencement, and the other at the middle of the Session.

D. McINTYRE & LADY, Principals.
Buffalo, Nov. 23. 78*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will sell, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday 19th Dec., at their residence in Bladen County, their entire Crop of CORN, FODDER and other products, (from 3 to 4000 bushels of Corn,) their stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Their stock of Hogs comprises a fine lot, from which may be selected from 15 to 18,000 Lbs. of PORK. The remainder are Stock-hogs, of improved breed; Carriages and Buggies; Wagons; Carts, and all other farming implements; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and many other articles not named.

We will also offer, at the same time, (if not disposed of before,) about 3000 Acres of LAND, a part of which is the residence of E. B. Richardson, a 200 acre tract in a high state of cultivation, as the incoming crop will show. The balance is Pine and Swamp lands, mostly round pine, situated from 1 to 5 miles of the Cape Fear River.

Sales will continue from day to day until all the are sold. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

J. S. & EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.
N. B. Among the Horses is a fine pair of Match Horses.
Nov. 9. 69-ts

LAND ON CAPE FEAR RIVER FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Fall Term 1860, upon the petition of Daniel Butler and wife—Sarah Cade Edward Edwards, and others, heirs at law, of Robert Edwards, dec'd, of William G. McDonald and others, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 2d day of January next, a valuable Tract of LAND, situated on the Cape Fear River, below Fayetteville, some 12 or 13 miles, adjoining the lands of John T. Gilmore, Wm. G. McDonald, Thagard, and others, containing 178 acres more or less.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, balance upon a credit of Six months, with interest from date.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.
Nov. 28. 74-4t*

Executor's Notice and Sale.

HAVING qualified at September Term, 1860, of Cumberland County Court as Executor on the Estate of Mrs. Susan Grady, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment or settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale on the 18th Dec'r, (Tuesday,) on a credit of six months, all the perishable property of the above estate, consisting of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Hogs and Fat Hogs, one Yoke Oxen, the crop of Corn, Fodder and Peas, Carriage and Cart, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

Also, one Negro Girl, fifteen years old.
FARQ'D SMITH, Ex'r.
Nov. 24, 1860. 78*ts

NOTICE.

THE Lands heretofore advertised by the subscriber will be sold at his residence, on Monday the 7th of Jan'y 1861. And also his

Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, Horses, Wagons, Carts, and crop of Corn, Fodder, Farming Tools,

and many other things too tedious to mention. All the above will be sold without reserve, if not sold before the day of sale.

Sale positive—conditions made known on day of sale.
J. K. MELVIN.
Cypress Creek, Bladen Co., N. C., Nov. 8. 69ts

TAKEN UP,

BY A. J. L. Cameron, living 15 miles South-east of Carthage, Moore County, on the 15th inst., one Mare MULE, with a small white spot on the neck, she is shod on the fore feet, and has long mane and tail, and is marked with the gear, supposed to be about years old; viewed and appraised to the amount of a hundred dollars.

JOHN D. DOWD, Ranger.
Nov. 30. 75-3tpd

NOTICE.

ON Sunday night, the 11th inst., at the Toll House on Haymount, my MULE, a small Mare, bay color, about five years old, with a white spot on its neck, shod before, is in very good order, strayed off from my wagon. Any person taking up the above Mule and addressing me at Pekin, Montgomery County, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

CALVIN J. CELLIS.
Nov. 30. 75-3tpd

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*ts